

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

The Whiting Nursery Company

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Small Fruit Plants

Garden
Roots and
Plants,
Evergreens,
Ornamental
Shrubs,
Bulbs, etc.

Roses
in
Great
Variety

The largest and
best stock in the
Dakotas, all
adapted to
Northwestern
conditions.

Christmas
Trees and
Fresh
Fruits in
Season



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.
Large, rich, sub-acid
best quality for cook-
ing. August-Sep-
tember.

**YELLOW TRANS-
PARENT.** Russian,
very early, decidedly
good; free growing;
waxen yellow. July-
August.

WEALTHY.
Healthy, hardy,
very productive,
juicy, extra good,
October to Jan.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA, SPRING OF 1911

EVERGREENS BURLAPPED IN DIRT



The accompanying cut from photo shows a load of our evergreens with roots burlapped in earth. This is merely to show our method of handling evergreens so that they are practically sure to grow. The ball of earth is cut out as nearly round as possible and the burlap is stitched tightly around it in such a way that every slack place is drawn perfectly tight, so that the dirt is held in exactly the same position that it was before the tree was taken up. In this way trees can be handled and shipped almost any distance and planted without scarcely checking the growth at all. We have tried all of the different methods and find that there is no other way that will compare with this one. It is impossible to take trees up with ball of earth and place in boxes or baskets (without the cloth) and hold the earth intact. In the first place, it is next to impossible to cut out the ball of the exact size of the box or basket that is to receive it, and if you do, it will get broken up and loosened while in transit.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

No. 10.

Brookings, S. Dak., August 16, 1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that in accordance with an Act of the Legislature approved March 8, 1909, the nursery of **The Whiting Nursery Company**, Yankton, South Dakota, was inspected on August 7th, 1910 and the stock grown in said nursery found apparently free from San Jose Scale and all other dangerous insects or plant diseases.

This certificate is to cover only stock grown in the above nursery, and becomes invalid twelve months after date of inspection.

HARRY C. SEVERIN, State Entomologist.

SENDING ORDERS

Please use order sheet which you find in front part of this book, carefully filling out all blank spaces which you find at the top, giving shipping directions and write your name **very plainly**. Care in this way saves lots of trouble and annoyance both to yourself and us. We book orders at any time if one-fourth cash accompanies same, balance can be sent before shipment.

FREE. We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders except on **orders for city delivery** for Yankton or Soo City; on orders amounting to less than 50c we must charge 15c extra for delivery and payment must be made before delivery is made.

PACKING. Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed; we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the all-important step. Trees poorly packed are often worse than valueless when they reach the planter. Our stock is all packed under cover. Our packing sheds are reached from the storage cellars without going outside.

NO SUBSTITUTING. We send you the variety of tree or plant you order or return your money unless you advise otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of the ones you order.

SHIPPING LOCATION. Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Great Northern railways, and we have the American, the Wells-Fargo and the Great Northern Express Companies at this point.

IMPORTANT. Address all letters to the Whiting Nursery Company, also make all drafts and money orders payable to The Whiting Nursery Company. Remember, we cannot accept private checks unless allowance is made for cost of exchange.

REMEMBER that prices listed herein are for the quantities specified. A less number than the amount quoted will be charged at the next higher rate. For example, 49 trees will be charged at the 10 rate, and 99 trees at the 50 rate, etc. **Please send orders early.**

ORDER SHEET

THE WHITING NURSERY COMPANY
YANKTON, SO. DAKOTA

Date

Freight

Please forward by Express the following order to Mail

Mail

Name Post Office

County _____ State _____

Is there a R. R. Agent at your Station Give Name of R. R.

Name of your R. R. Station, if different from P. O.

Enclosed find Remittance in (Draft, Cash, Ex. Order, Stamps) to the amount of \$

VERY IMPORTANT—Always write your Name and Address very plainly: by so doing you will save much trouble and the possibility of delay and mistakes in filling your order. We will not be responsible for money lost if sent in an ordinary letter. We cannot accept private checks unless allowance is made to cover exchange. 1 or 2-cent stamps accepted in sums of \$2.00 or less.

No. or Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Size or Age	Price

Amt. Carried Fo'w'd

No. or Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Size or Age	Price
		Amt. Bro't Forward	

Be sure to address your orders PLAINLY to

The Whiting Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D.

THE WHITING NURSERY COMPANY

Twenty-Seventh Annual Catalog

SPRING OF 1911

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
SMALL FRUITS, PLANTS

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

The following announcement explains itself but we desire to say that this puts us in better shape than ever before to serve buyers of Nursery Stock. We will handle goods both from Yankton and Sioux City, though Yankton will be our headquarters for the present and all orders for goods should be sent direct to Yankton except that the local Sioux City trade can be supplied from our Sioux City branch.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Yankton, South Dakota, October 1st, 1910
TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

Having bought the Nursery business of the Sioux City Seed & Nursery Co. of Sioux City, Ia., to whom we have sold and turned over our seed business, I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends and patrons who are in need of good reliable seed, as being thoroughly reliable and competent to serve you. I have purchased their seeds every year since 1887 to my entire satisfaction and I feel it a pleasant duty to write these few words. We feel that we are now in a better position to serve you than ever before as we will now devote our entire capital and energy to the Nursery business, making it second to none in the entire Northwest. See letter below.

THE WHITING NURSERY CO.

By Geo. H. Whiting, Pres.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 6th, 1910.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We have this day sold the Nursery stock and good will of the Nursery Department of our business to the Whiting Nursery Co. of Yankton, S. D., who has already taken charge. They will operate both from Yankton, S. D., and Sioux City, Ia. Mail for the coming season should be addressed to the Company at Yankton, S. D.

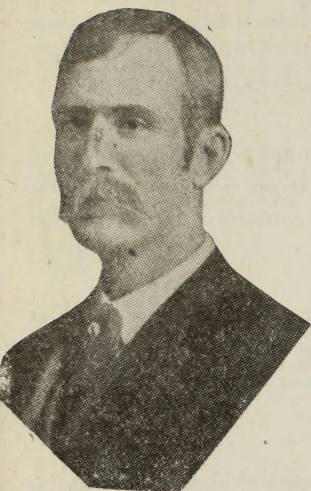
We have known Mr. Geo. H. Whiting, the proprietor of the Whiting Nursery Co., for a quarter of a century, and we have always considered him among the most reliable of the Nurserymen of the Northwest. Mr. Whiting will grow at both points the very hardiest line of all kinds of Nursery stock. We are happy indeed to commend him and his business to the favorable consideration of many tens of thousands of friends and customers.

Very truly yours,

SIoux CITY SEED & NURSERY CO.

By H. A. Johns, Pres.

Introductory



GEO. H. WHITING
President Whiting Nursery Co.

IT is with unusual pleasure that I am writing these few words of greeting to the patrons and friends of the Whiting Nursery Co. It is indeed comforting to the writer to cite you to a few of the milestones of progress experienced since he first began the work of treeing the semi-arid prairies of the Northwest in the spring of 1879. It will not be necessary for me to say that the time which has elapsed since the above date has been fully taken up and a busy period, when you are conversant with the position we now occupy in the Nursery World. Suffice it is to say that we have been here and hard at it, doing all in our power to make this rich and fertile section of the West blossom as the rose by supplying satisfied customers, and it is indeed very gratifying to know that our efforts are being appreciated by our patrons to the extent that in the year just passed we have made by far the greatest advancement of any year in our history. We have added to our already large and flourishing business the nursery department of the Sioux City Seed and Nursery Co. of Sioux City, Ia., to whom we have transferred our seed business. We are now in a position to devote our entire energy and capital to the one line, that of furnishing a full and complete stock of Nursery Goods of the best quality promptly and rightly handled. Our line of hardy varieties listed herein is very much more complete than ever before and it is our aim to make this, our Twenty-seventh Annual Catalog, the best and most valuable one ever issued for Northwestern Planters.

Thanking you one and all for your kind words and loyal support, I am,
Yours faithfully,

GEO. H. WHITING, President.



Residence of Geo. H. Whiting

General Remarks

OUR shipping season for nursery stock usually begins about March 15th, or as soon as the weather is warm enough so that there will be no danger of freezing in transit. We have stock enough in our storage cellars so that we can fill orders at any time that the weather will permit of safe shipment, except such stock as evergreens, strawberry plants, some of the bulbs, and the very large sized shade trees that cannot easily be stored. Tree seeds may be sent at any time after January 1st.

It is desired that you read this catalog over carefully and get what information you can, but if there is anything else you wish to know in our line, write us and we will try to inform you and will take pleasure in doing you all the good we can.

Our Supply

If you want anything in our line that you do not find herein, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; in short, we can supply our trees from the smallest, tiniest seedling to almost the size of a saw-log, and will be pleased to figure with you on your needs, large or small. Will give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to carload lots.

Selection

In sending orders for stock, buyers are responsible for their own selections as to hardiness and adaptability of stock for their locality, as we do not recommend all varieties that we have listed to be adapted to all parts of the country. We will not be responsible, except in such cases as we especially recommend certain varieties over our signature. It is mutually agreed that our goods are sold only under these conditions.

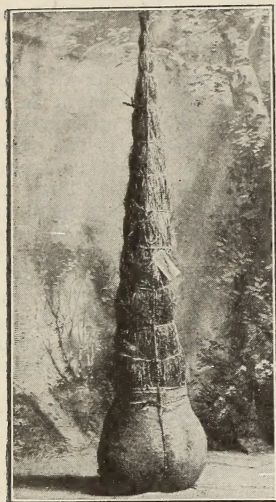
Varieties

Our list of varieties we believe to be wholly comprised of valuable sorts for the Northwest. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section, write us. With our experience of thirty-one years in the Dakotas, we can surely assist you in making up your list of varieties.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our stock to be fully up to the grade and quality specified, and equal to that sent out by any nursery in the United States, even though they charge you two or three times the price we ask, and no traveling tree agent can afford to sell at our prices; it costs us but 7 cents for our catalog to visit you, while it costs him many dollars, and then, too, he is often transient and unreliable. Better deal with an established reliable firm that is always ready to correct just claims.

For all stock sent out that proves to be untrue to name, we will refund price paid for it, or replace same with good and true stock. But it is mutually agreed that we will not be held responsible for damage further than price so paid; we sell stock only on these terms. After the goods are delivered to the carrier, our responsibility ceases.



Baled, Ready for Shipment

The above cut shows our method of packing bales; roots are packed in wet straw and moss encased in burlap and airtight paper so that they cannot dry out; tops are protected with coarse marsh hay.

Shipping Instructions

When packages weigh not more than 50 lbs. it is usually best to ship by express. On large packages it is much cheaper to send by freight and we always pack so that goods will go through in good shape unless there are unreasonable delays en route. If goods reach you in a bad condition, let us know immediately, and if the fault is ours, we will correct it at once. If it is the fault of the carriers, we will take the matter up for you and try to get a fair adjustment of your claim. We are, in fact, always glad to hear from our customers in regard to condition of stock when received, whether it is satisfactory or not. Of course, it is always pleasing to us to get favorable reports, but write us anyway, as it gives us a chance to size up the situation so that we can give the best of service in the future.

Sending Stock by Mail

We are better than ever prepared to send stock by mail, and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the convenience of the Rural Free Delivery. We do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, but there are many articles which handle all right.

No Credit

Our business is strictly cash to all; no mail order business can be done in any other way. No matter what your standing may be, we cannot discriminate without being constantly in trouble. We must use everyone alike.

As to our responsibility will say, we cannot afford to do other than a straight business as we could not succeed if we did. We are pleased to refer you to any bank or business house in Yankton, to the Mercantile Agencies, or to any of our many thousand customers.

Replacing Stock

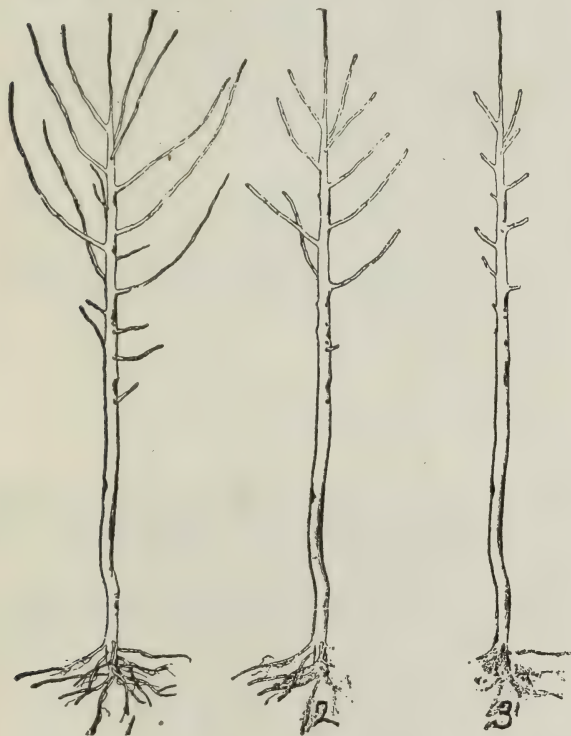
In regard to replacing stock that fails to grow will say that we do not do it unless it can be shown that we are at fault. No sane or fair minded person expects every tree or plant to grow under all conditions; and at the low prices at which we sell we cannot make good all losses, but are willing and anxious to right our faults—but you must let us know within ten days after receipt of goods. We cannot stand good for losses caused by improper planting or care, live stock or weather conditions, or other things that are beyond our control. If our instructions are followed, losses will usually be very light.

Hints on Handling, Planting and Care

Care When Received When trees or plants are received from the nursery, give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but plant at once or bury the roots in cool, moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time, you can make a success instead of a failure.

Dried Up Trees In case trees arrive a little dry from delay on railroad, as will sometimes occur, bury the trees, root and branch in moist soil and in two or three days the whole lot will be found bright and fresh and in proper condition for setting.

Planting First see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them, work the mellow earth well around and between the roots and firm it well—this firming is important. Unless the soil is well packed, your losses will be heavy.



Pruning Before setting, remove broken roots and cut back all others to sound, live wood. About one-half of the previous season's growth on all branches (except the leader), should be cut back. (See Fig. 2 of cut). This gives a well balanced tree in top and roots. Should the season be very dry, better results will be obtained if they are pruned closer, as in Fig. 3 of cut. Large street trees do best when trimmed to a pole or only short spurs left at the top. After-pruning should consist in pinching back or cutting out interfering or damaged limbs, aiming to form a symmetrical tree. When large limbs must be removed, wax over the wound. June is a good time to prune as wounds then heal over very soon. In this section, all fruit trees should be branched low and pruned very little.

After Care After the planting is done, see that the surface soil is kept well pulverized; the crust should be broken after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the ground is in good workable condition. If cultivation cannot be given, mulch thoroughly for a good distance from the tree.

You must take care of your trees after planting, especially the first year. If you do not, you cannot expect to succeed. How much corn would you expect to raise if you did not cultivate any from planting time until fall? Still, this is what some expect of trees. If you do not intend to take care of your trees, better not plant any.

Rabbits Girdling Trees The best preventive we know of is to use cheap axle grease on trunks of trees. It is best applied by using an old glove on the right hand, rubbing up and down on the trunk as high as the rabbits are apt to reach. We can also recommend our tree protector in back part of catalog.

SPRAYING has become a real necessity to succeed in growing fruits, plants, etc. For spraying calendar and spray pumps, see last pages of catalog.

Distances Apart to Plant

The distances recommended here are for this section only.

	No. required per acre.
Apples and Crabs.....	20x24 ft. apart..... 90
Cherry and Plum.....	12x20 ft. apart..... 182
Currents.....	4x8 ft. apart..... 1,360
Gooseberries.....	4x8 ft. apart..... 1,360
Raspberries, about.....	3x8 ft. apart..... 1,810

In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

	No. required per acre.
Blackberries.....	3x8 ft. apart..... 1,810
Strawberries.....	1x4 ft. apart..... 10,888
Asparagus.....	2x4 ft. apart..... 5,444
Shrub Plant.....	4x8 ft. apart..... 1,360
Deciduous trees or evergreens for shelter belt.....	4x12 ft. apart..... 940

Number of Trees per Acre at Various Distances

Feet Apart.	No. trees.	Feet Apart.	No. trees.
11½x3.....	9,680	10x12.....	363
21½x4.....	7,260	11x11.....	802
3x3.....	4,840	15x15.....	193
3x4.....	3,630	15x18.....	161
4x4.....	2,722	16x16.....	170
3x5.....	2,004	16x18.....	151
4x5.....	2,420	18x19.....	127
3x6.....	2,160	15x20.....	145
5x5.....	1,815	20x20.....	136
6x6.....	1,742	20x25.....	108
6x8.....	1,210	25x25.....	87
8x8.....	905	25x30.....	69
10x10.....	680	30x30.....	58
	435		49

RULE—Multiply the distance between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre, (43,560), and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples



How Our Apple Trees are Made We make the piece-root graft, (see cut), which is made with a 5 to 6 in. scion and a 2 to 3 in. root. We believe this to be the best tree that has yet been made and tested for the severe climate of the Northwest. By using a short root and a long scion in making the graft, and then planting them deep, we induce them to start roots from the scion, and thus usually after the second or third year the tree is practically on its own root, and if the scion is of a hardy variety, you have a hardy tree, which would not be the case if you had a tree that had been budded or grafted above the ground on a tender seedling. Apple seedlings are always of doubtful hardiness, therefore a budded tree cannot be relied upon.

Apple-Root Graft

These should make a 75 per cent. stand with proper care, but as a rule we think it is cheaper for the farmer to buy trees already grown. We can supply most of the hardy sorts. We put them up in bunches of 100 each, and cannot break bunches without additional charge.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Apple-root grafts.....	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00

If desired sent by mail, add 25 cents per hundred to above prices. All orders for grafts should be received by March 25th, as we plant very early all grafts not sold.

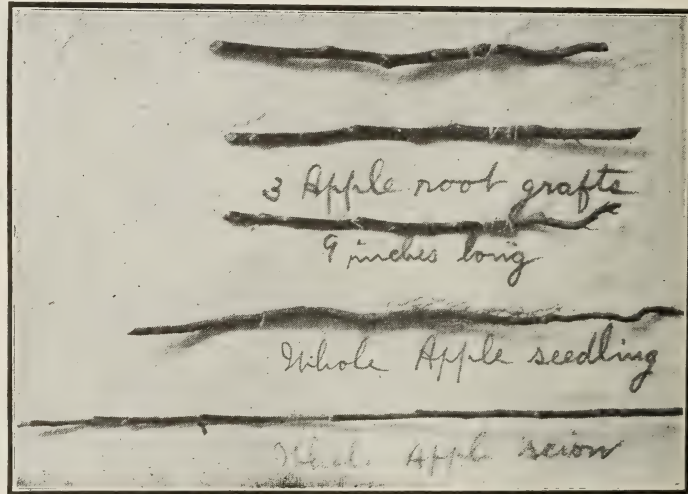
Location of Orchards While higher elevations are considered best on account of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the dry western localities we must guard against drouth. We must plant on land not too dry, with northerly slopes and south wind-breaks, if practicable; then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty. Give the trees the full supply of moisture by cultivation and mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow, and then mulch lightly around the tree at the beginning of the winter, continuing again with the cultivation the following summer. Repeat this for three or four years, when cultivation should cease.

Wind-Breaks It is not best to have too dense a wind-break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind-break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground. It is quite necessary to have the circulation of air between the limbs of the tree and the ground.

Form for Tree There are advantages in both the low and the highheaded trees. The high-headed tree is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is also more subject to being topped over by the wind and to get sunscalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think that the low-headed tree is the better and longer lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough (about 2 1-2 ft.) to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older, as some suppose. That is, a tree that has limbs two feet from the ground when planted, the same limbs will never be any higher.

Do not let the tree throw up water-sprouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while the limbs are small.

Distances Apart We would plant apple trees 16 to 20 feet apart in the row, with the rows 24 to 30 feet apart.



Summer Apples

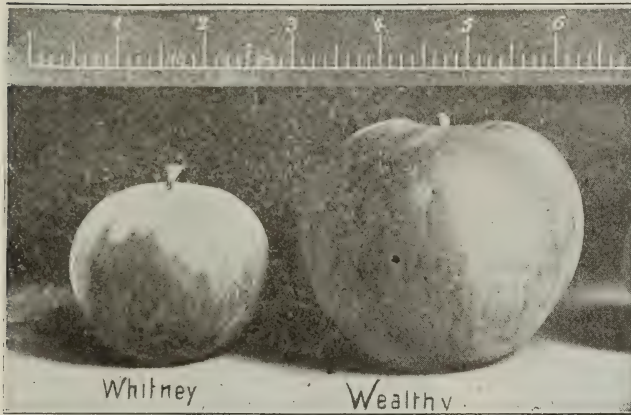
YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit, medium size, round and when fully ripe pale creamy yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season, August 1st to 15th.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy; very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine, strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens the middle of August and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown which prolongs its season considerably.

IOWA BEAUTY—Originated by C. G. Patten. Fruit very similar to the Duchess, except that it is a little later. Tree is a better grower in nursery than Duchess, and is very hardy.

Summer Apples-continued

CHARLAMOFF (Russian)—In color of fruit resembles the Oldenberg, but oblong in form, of good size and quality; season a little later than Oldenberg and the tree about as hardy.



Fall Apples

WEALTHY—A seedling originated in Minnesota; very hardy; an abundant and early bearer; fruit large, dark crimson; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; good quality. Tree a fine, upright grower, both in the nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

HIBERNAL (Russian)—Without doubt the hardiest of the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably harder than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, Oct.

IOWA BLUSH—Medium in size; roundish, conical; whitish yellow with delicate pink cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season, Nov. to Jan.

ANISEM (Russian)—Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer, of medium size, fine flavored and bright red fruit. Season, late fall or early winter.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Originated by C. G. Patten of Charles City, Ia., from seed of the Duchess. Not quite as hardy as the Duchess with us; fruit about the same size and shape, but greenish in color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is rather crooked in nursery, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, Oct. to Dec.

WOLF RIVER—Tree quite hardy, strong grower and a moderate bearer. Fruit greenish yellow, shaded with red, and very large; a great show apple; quality just medium. Season, early winter.



APPLE TREES.

5 to 7 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 3 to 4 ft.

Winter Apples

PEERLESS—Tree a very fine straight upright grower. Originated from seed of Duchess, planted by J. O. Miller near Faribault, Minn. It is quite hardy and productive; fruit medium size, of a pleasing sub-acid flavor; color red on a yellow-greenish ground; stem short and hangs on tree well; perfectly hardy here, but a rather shy bearer.

BEN DAVIS—A tree highly esteemed in the West. Fruit conically shaped, striped and of fair quality, juicy and sub-acid; very productive, quite hardy here, but should not be planted much farther north. Season, December to February.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in the nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy but will not succeed as far north as the Wealthy; very promising.

WALBRIDGE—A vigorous upright grower; not quite hardy here; fruit medium size, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Season, April to June.

MALINDA—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower; fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped; color greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first-class and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

Hybrid or Crab Apples

WHITNEY NO. 20.—A beautiful upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical in shape; very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious eating apple, and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August, and is a poor keeper.

HYSLOP—An old and well known crab; a good grower and very hardy; fruit large size, deep crimson in color; flesh white tinged with red; abundant bearer; sometimes blights badly. Season, September to December.



Row of Whitney Trees



SOULARD—Tree quite hardy and a good sturdy grower of the wild crab type. Fruit yellowish-green, hardly as large as the Whitney but flattened in shape and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive and will keep all winter.

SWEET RUSSET—Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush. Very rich and sweet, the best of its season for

eating from the hand or for cooking. Season, August and September.

VIRGINIA.—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower; it will probably stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit medium size and almost completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.



Hyslop Crab

PRICES APPLE AND CRAB TREES.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$6.50	\$12.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	9.00	17.50
5 to 7 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	12.50	24.00

We have a few* of the 1 to 1 1-4 in. caliper in most of the varieties listed which we offer as long as they last at 60c each, \$2.50 per 5, \$4.50 per 10, \$17.50 per 50, \$32.00 per 100.

Note—On fruit trees, with an order for five trees we will not supply more than two varieties; with an order for 10 trees not more than 4 varieties will be furnished; with an order for 100 trees not more than 10 varieties will be supplied; if any more varieties are desired, the purchaser must pay the next higher rate.

Apricots

ALEXANDER (Russian)—An immense bearer. Fruit large, oblong, yellow flecked with red; sweet and delicious. Moderately hardy here. Apricots, 4 to 5 ft., each 40c; 5 to 7 ft., each 50c.



Alexander

Pears

BARTLETT—Large; Skin lemon yellow with soft blush on sunny side. A very popular variety of best quality. Season, September.



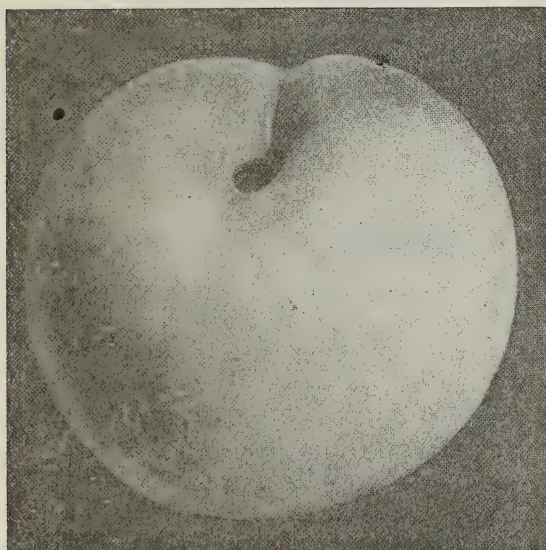
Bartlett

KIEFFER—Tree a vigorous grower; seldom blights. Fruit of large size, rich color and fine flavor. Season October. Not hardy enough except in extreme south part of this state in favorable localities.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, rich. Hardest variety in our list.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

Peaches



Bokara No. 3

While we do not recommend extensive planting of peaches in this vicinity, with special care a few of the most hardy varieties might produce some fruit. We list only the Bokara No. 3, the hardest peach yet brought to public notice. We believe it to be 30 per cent. harder than any other peach; of fine quality, good bearer.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....

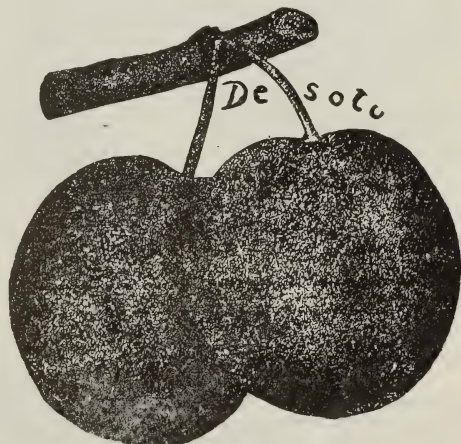


Wolf

Plums

In a general way we recommend the planting of plum trees on native stocks. Although these have a tendency to sprout from the roots, they are safer in the North, and we will put them in for Northern planters unless otherwise directed. For localities south from here many prefer plum on Myrobalan or Peach roots, which are nonsprouters. Please advise what kind of roots you prefer, otherwise we will use our own judgment. We recommend only the hardy native sorts here and north from here, but we list a few of the foreign varieties for planting south of here. Plums do best on a rich moist soil, and we recommend clean culture.

DE SOTO—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned is liable to over-bear, making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.



FOREST GARDEN—A strong-growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy; fruit 1 to 1 1/2 in. in diameter; nearly round, mottled red and yellow; rich and sweet; a very popular and well-known variety. Ripens early in August.

WOLF—Tree is a very good grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes 1 1-2 in. or more in diameter; a perfect free-stone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, making it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.

WYANT—Tree is naturally a very low-growing, stocky, strong-limbed tree and stands up excellently under its load of fruit; a very heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size and good quality, but somewhat irregular in shape and size; the color is dull red and yellow, so that it lacks in appearance to make it an attractive market variety. Season, about the same as Wolf.

SURPRISE—A strong-growing tree of the Miner family but much hardier than Miner. Fruit large and red, excellent for dessert and market; flesh rich and sugary, a delicious flavor; very prolific and very promising for the Northwest.

MINER—Tree a very strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, deep red and of good quality; a valuable variety to raise in the South part of the state, but it cannot be recommended for Northern sections for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September, which makes it very desirable, for coming after other varieties are all out of the market it finds ready sale at a good price.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$13.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	14.50	28.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.55	2.50	4.50	17.00	32.00
1 to 1 1-4 in. caliper	.75	3.50	6.00	21.00	40.00

We have only a limited number of 1 inch caliper size, but these prices are good until sold out.

Japan Plums



Abundance

ABUNDANCE—Tree a strong and handsome grower, thrifty and hardy. Commences bearing young and annually produces a large crop of showy fruit in great profusion. Large red, flesh orange yellow, very sweet, melting, juicy and of most excellent quality. Season, August.

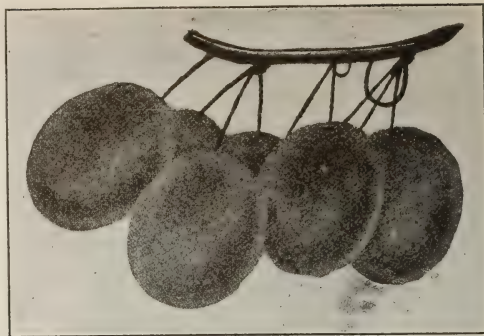
BURBANK—Exceedingly valuable sort that is proving a bonanza to all planters; a very vigorous grower, usually producing a crop the second year after transplanting; with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. This is the hardiest of all Japan plums. July.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

Native Plum Seedlings

We have a nice lot of seedlings grown from pits of the named varieties, which are liable to produce fruit of fair quality, but of course cannot be depended upon like the budded and grafted trees. These trees, however, will be desirable for hedges and low shelter belts.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.75	9.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.50



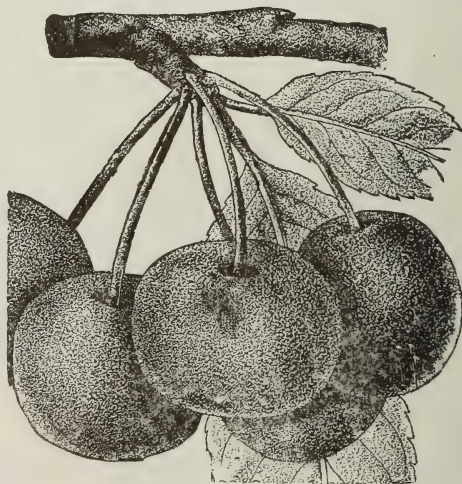
Branch of Compass Fruit

Compass Cherry Plum

This originated with H. Knudson of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner plum. Its habits of growth are like the Miner while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a fine grower and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollinated; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$14.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	.....
5 to 7 ft.....	.75	3.50	6.00	25.00	.....

Cherries



Early Richmond

Cherries are well adapted to the dry climate and well drained soils of the West and should be more generally planted; they are a profitable crop to grow, but they will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early, red, acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.

WRAGG—This is a very good late variety. Fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer and very profitable.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. Season, July and August.

OSTHEIM—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season late.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$11.50	\$22.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	16.00	30.00
4½ to 6 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.50	20.00	38.00



Buffalo Berry

Wild Cherries



Sand Cherry

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN OR SAND CHERRY (Prunus Pumilla)—A native of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit about the size of Early Richmond; color dark brown to black; somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well. Very early and abundant bearer; can be planted about as close as currants. Very desirable in the Northwest where better cherries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August after other Cherries are gone.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	.....	.....
12 to 18 in.....	.15	.60	1.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....

CHOKE CHERRY (Prunus Virginiana)—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit, although rather small and astringent, is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50	6.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	.....	.....

Buffalo Berry

BUFFALO BERRY (Shepherdia Argentea)—A native shrub or tree, sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more; perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest; bears abundantly

if properly fertilized; should be planted in groups containing both pistillates and staminate; fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch Currant, quite tart and juicy and makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub and is also quite useful for hedges.

We are now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired. The female only bears fruit; the male is of no account except as a pollinizer. Unless otherwise ordered, we put in about 3 female plants to each male plant.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50	5.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
4 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....



Juneberry

DWARF JUNE BERRY (Suscutan or Sugar-berry)—The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild, rich, subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the Currant, the bushes grow some larger. The blossoms are quite large and composed of white petals. A fine ornamental plant.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....

Grapes



Plant in rows 8 to 12 ft. apart and 6 feet apart in the row, on good well-drained soil; cultivate clean, and the second spring after planting set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart along the rows. On these stretch 3 or 4 smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes, cut to a length of 4 feet (remove all other canes) and tie these two loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to two or three buds, and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Prune in fall and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinched off during the summer.

CONCORD—A vigorous, hardy vine; berries large and black; skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripens early in September; the leading market variety.

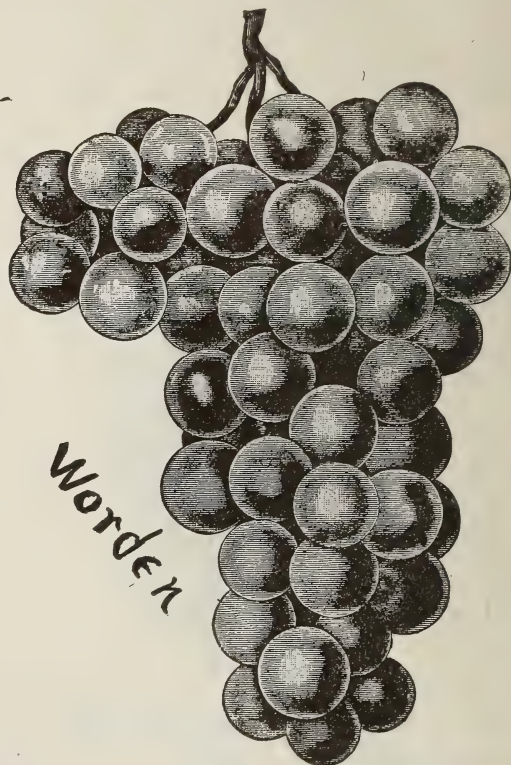


Janesville

BETA—This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardiness it appears to be equal to the native wild variety, therefore making it very valuable for the far North where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium; berries large with blue bloom; flesh, pulpy of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. It is planted extensively as a market variety.

JANESVILLE—A very hardy variety; it has borne right along with us without any winter protection. Bunch short, close and compact, berry medium size, black; quality fair when fully ripe. Very productive.



WORDEN—Black. Very vigorous, hardy and productive; excellent quality; ripens ten days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

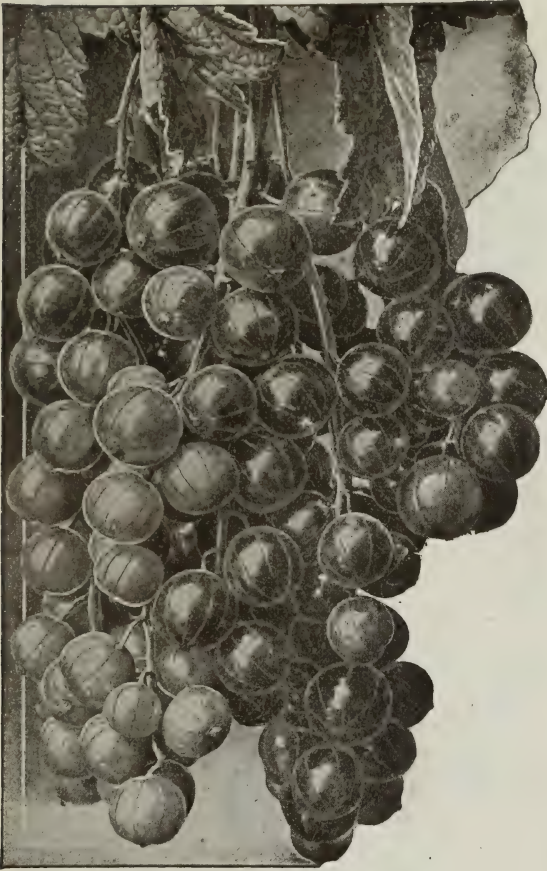
MARTHA—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish-white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a very little pulp; juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive; ripens with Concord.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Concord, 1 yr.	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
Concord, 2 yrs. ....	.15	.60	1.00	3.50	6.00
Concord, 3 yrs. ....	.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Beta, 1 yr. ....	.30	1.25	2.25	.....	.....
Beta, 2 yrs. ....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
Other varieties 1 yr. .	.15	.60	1.00	3.50	6.00
Other varieties 2 yrs. .	.20	.80	1.50	4.50	8.00
Other varieties 3 yrs. .	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....

Any variety, 1 yr. by mail postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3 cents in lots of five or more.

We would not advise mailing two-year-olds, as they are too bulky and heavy.

Currants



White Grape Currant

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, giving good clean culture, and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers.

The Currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

RED DUTCH—A hardy, wellknown standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

VICTORIA—Large, red; late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with us annually. It is a strong stocky grower; has heavy foliage which protects the fruit from the sun.

NORTH STAR—A very productive red variety. Bunches large, berries large, sweet and rich; a good market variety and excellent for jelly. A strong vigorous grower.

WHITE GRAPE—So far has proven the best bearer we have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large-sized fruit. Good grower.

BLACK NAPLES—A very rank, strong grower and very productive: Fruit large, black and of a musky flavor; adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

CRANDALL—A seedling of the Missouri River Wild currant, which it resembles very much, but it is much larger and much more prolific than the common wild strain.



Crandall Currant

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 yr. No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
2 yrs. No. 1.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.50

We have a few Red Dutch, Victoria, North Star, Black Naples and Crandall 3 years at 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.00.

Currants 1 yr. if by mail postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3c each in lots of 5 or more. Two-year old plants are rather large to send by mail.

Gooseberries



Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for Currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by every one.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good. Hardy nearly everywhere.

CARRIE—Introduced by Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis, Minn. A strong vigorous grower and wonderfully prolific; perfectly healthy and free from mildew; very hardy, fruit good size and of excellent quality. It is indeed a very promising variety. Try it.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
2 yrs., No. 1.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.00

Carrie—
1 yr., No. 1..... .40 1.75 3.00
2 yrs., No. 1..... .50 2.25 4.00

1 year by mail, postpaid, 5 cents each extra. We would not advise mailing larger sizes as they would have to be cut too severely.

Raspberries



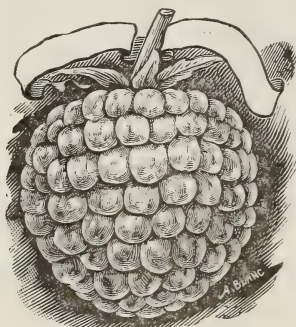
Ohio Raspberry

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in the rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall; although this cover may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed. Raspberries do better here if shaded slightly. They should not be planted too deep; it must be remembered that the new bud or shoot starts from the root and if planted more than three inches deep are liable not to get through the ground.

TURNER—Red, vigorous grower, early; fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy, one of the best known varieties and correspondingly desirable; a reliable annual bearer, best home berry we have.

KING—Red; medium season, vigorous grower, fruit good quality; a good bearer for a long time, is becoming the leading market berry of Minnesota; firm and stands up well, especially fine flavored and very desirable both for home and market.

LOUDEN—The best mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich, dark crimson color, of good quality, marvelous productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best and will remain on the bushes the longest of any variety.



Louden Raspberry

OHIO—Hardy and claimed to be the best producer among the blackcaps; medium size, fine flavor and a strong grower.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.00	\$15.00

By mail,
postpaid.. .60 .1.10

Blackberries



Snyder Blackberry

Blackberries are a little uncertain in this climate on account of winter-killing some seasons, but when the season is right we have fine crops of luscious fruit, and we are inclined to think that they are going to pay better in the future. They do better where they are sheltered by trees than they do on the open prairie. Give clean culture in summer and lay down and cover with earth in winter.

ANCIENT BRITTON—One of the best of the hardy varieties; vigorous grower; berries of good size and fine quality; a good market variety. Very prolific.

STONE'S HARDY—One of the lowest growing Blackberries; very hardy and productive.

SNYDER—Very hardy; productive and well known; a desirable variety for the Northwest.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.50	\$16.00
By mail, postpaid..	.65	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

Strawberries



Senator Dunlap

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with plants 1 foot apart in the row. In planting, great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground; but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by the rain; if you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seeds which are so numerous in straw.



Staminate.



Pistillate.



Right way to plant.



Wrong way to plant.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive, please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant one row of staminate to every two, or three rows of pistillates as they are more productive if properly fertilized. We have an extra fine stock of plants this season.

BEDERWOOD (Staminate)—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruiters of the season; berries crimson, moderately firm, high quality; a splendid pollenizer; valuable for home use or near market.



SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES.

BRANDYWINE (Staminate)—Season, medium to late. It is one of the heaviest fruiters, a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout, and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

CRESCENT (Pistillate)—One of the most productive sorts; good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Staminate)—It is equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness, and is sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. It is good either for home or for market. The plant is very tough, hardy and an exceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions; the most popular sort today. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you. We sometimes think it would be well if the farmer had only this one sort.

S. DAK. NO. 1 AND S. DAK. NO. 2. (Staminate)—These

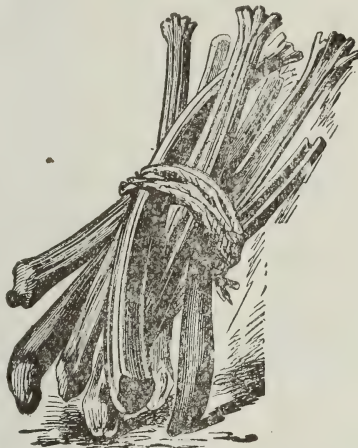
seedlings were produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. Dak., and give promise of being valuable for the busy farmer in the extreme Northwest in trying localities. While the fruit is quite small, the quality is excellent, being similar to the native wild berry; they will stand severe winters without any covering.

WARFIELD NO. 2. (Pistillate)—Plant a very vigorous grower, endures drouth well; blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and a good shipper; a deep showy red.

Note—All strawberry plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering, please govern yourself accordingly, and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge a higher rate when we have to break bunches.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
By mail, postpaid...	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.50
	.45	.75	1.25	.....	.....

Rhubarb or Pie Plant



This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in row, in rich deeply-plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer, place it on top of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation. Fertilize well.

MAMMOTH — A very large, early, desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

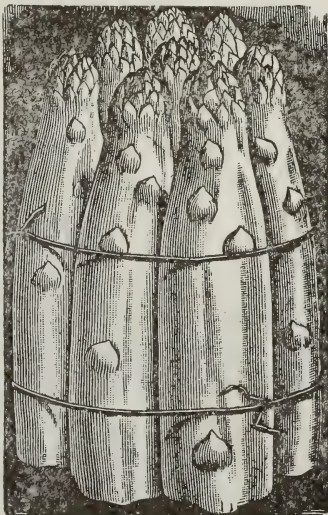
No. 1, 1 yr. old roots—Each 10c; per

5, 40c; per 10, 75c; per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.50.

Large 2 yr. old roots—Each, 15c; per 5, 60c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$6.50.

By mail postpaid, one year, 13 cents each; two years, 20c each.

Asparagus



This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in deep, rich soil, and give good, heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Manure the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring. Continue the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer and make a winter protection for the bed.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is a well-known, valuable garden and market sort; a strong grower and very productive; the leading market sort.

PALMETTO—A newer variety; a strong vigorous grower and of a good quality.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Plants, 1 yr. strong	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
By mail postpaid...	.36	.60	1.08	.....	.....
Plants, 2 yrs. strong	.40	.75	1.25	3.00	5.00
By mail, postpaid...	.52	.95	1.60	.....	.....

Horseradish

	Each	Per 5	Per 10
Horse Radish Sets.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

A great many sell forest seedlings classing them as one year old or two years old, without stating size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a one-year-old seedling might be anywhere from one inch up to 24 inches high, and a two-year-old anywhere from 4 inches up to six feet or more in height. The accompanying cut of one-year-old Elm seedlings shows the three grades, 6 to 12 in., 12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in. such as we usually make, and these trees will run as near to the height specified as it is possible for skilled men to grade without actually measuring every tree. We claim to have the largest forest seedling trade in the entire Northwest.

The trees we list here are all nursery grown, with the exception of the Cottonwood, Diamond and Black Willow, which are mostly river pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the smaller sizes, under 2 to 3 ft. are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the hundred rate.

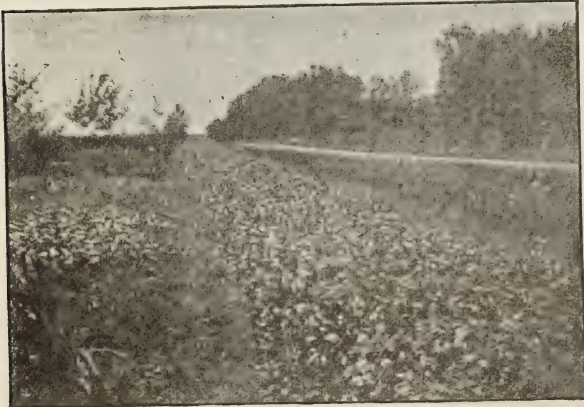


Forest Seedlings

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Ash, Green, 6 to 12 in.....	\$.35	\$ 1.20	\$ 2.25
Ash, Green, 12 to 18 in.....	.60	2.25	4.00
Ash, Green, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	.....	.....
Black Walnut, 6 to 12 in.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 in.....	1.50	6.25	12.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 in.....	2.00	8.00	15.00
Box Elder, 6 to 12 in.....	.35	1.20	2.25
Box Elder, 12 to 18 in.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Burr Oak, 6 to 12 in.....	1.50	6.25	10.00
Burr Oak, 12 to 18 in.....	3.00	.....	.....
Burr Oak, 18 to 24 in.....	4.00	.....	.....
Burr Oak, 2 to 3 ft.....	5.00	.....	.....
Carolina Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. from cuttings	2.00	.....	.....
Carolina Poplar, 3 to 4 ft from cuttings	4.50	20.00	.....
Catalpa Speciosa, 12-18 in.....	1.00	4.00	7.50

AMERICAN WHITE ELM SEEDLINGS, 1 Year

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
18 to 24 in.			
12 to 18 in.			
6 to 12 in.			
Catalpa Speciosa 18 to 24 in.....	1.50	6.25	12.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	.....	.....
Cottonwood, 6 to 12 in.....	.20	.80	1.50
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....	.35	1.25	2.00
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 in.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 ft.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	5.00	9.00
Elm, White, 6 to 12 in.....	.35	1.40	2.50
Elm, White, 12 to 18 in.....	.60	2.50	4.50
Elm, White, 18 to 24 in.....	1.10	5.00	9.00
Soft Maple, 6 to 12 in.....	.35	1.40	2.50
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 in.....	.60	2.50	4.50
Wild Black Cherry, 12 to 18 in.....	.65	2.75	5.00
Wild Black Cherry, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Wild Black Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	6.00	11.00
Willow, Black, 12 to 18 in.....	.25	.90	1.60
Willow, Black, 18 to 24 in.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Willow, Black, 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	3.00	5.00
Willow, Diamond, 6 to 12 in.....	.25	.90	1.60
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 in.....	.40	1.25	2.25
Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 in.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Willow, Diamond, 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	2.75	5.00
Willow, Russian Golden, from cuttings, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	8.00	15.00
Willow, Russian Golden, from cuttings, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	15.00	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaved, 1 to 2 ft....	1.50	6.25	.....
Willow, Laurel Leaved, 2 to 3 ft....	2.00	7.50	14.00
Willow, Laurel Leaved, 3 to 4 ft....	4.00	14.00	.....



Buckthorn Hedge

Forest and Hedge Seedlings

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Barberry, Common or Green Leaved, 3 to 6 in.....	\$ 1.50	.....	.....
Barberry, Common or Green Leaved, 6 to 12 in.....	2.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Common or Green Leaved, 12 to 18 in.....	3.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Common or Green Leaved, 18 to 24 in.....	5.00	.....	.....

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Barberry, Common or Green Leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	8.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Purple Leaf, 6 to 12 in....	3.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Purple Leaf, 12 to 18 in....	5.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Thunbergii, 6 to 12 in....	5.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Thunbergii, 12 to 18 in....	8.00	.....	.....
For description of above hedge seedlings, see shrub department.			
English Buckthorn, 3 to 6 in.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.50	.....
English Buckthorn, 6 to 12 in.....	3.00	12.00	.....
English Buckthorn, 12 to 18 in....	5.00	22.00	.....
English Buckthorn, 18 to 24 in....	7.50	.....	.....
Black Locust, 12 to 18 in.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Black Locust, 18 to 24 in.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Black Locust, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	10.00	18.00
Honey Locust, 3 to 6 in.....	.60	2.25	4.00
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 in.....	1.00	4.00	7.00
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 in.....	1.50	6.00	10.00
Honey Locust, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	.....	.....
Rosa Rugosa, 6 to 12 in.....	4.00	.....	.....
Rosa Rugosa, 12 to 18 in.....	7.00	.....	.....
Rosa Rugosa, 18 to 24 in.....	10.00	.....	.....
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 in.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 in.....	1.50	6.25	12.00
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00	.....
Russian Olive, 6 to 12 in.....	1.00	3.00	5.50
Russian Olive, 12 to 18 in.....	2.00	7.50	14.00
Russian Olive, 18 to 24 in.....	3.00	11.00	20.00
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.....	4.50	21.00	40.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 6 to 12 in.....	2.00	.....	.....
Siberian Pea Tree, 12 to 18 in.....	3.00	.....	.....
Siberian Pea Tree, 18 to 24 in.....	4.00	.....	.....

The Russian *Artemesia* and *Tamarix Amurensis* are also suitable hedges. For these, see cuttings below. For Evergreen hedges, see Red Cedar and the Spruces in the Evergreen department. The Lilacs and Bush Honeysuckles and Spiraea are also fine for hedging. See Ornamental Shrubs.

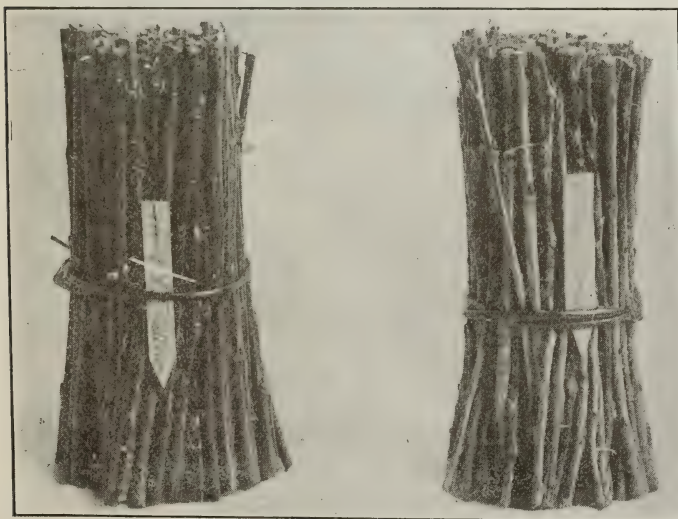
Note—Small sized forest seedlings can be sent by mail. If desired sent by mail, add 15 cents per 100 for the 6 to 12 in. size and 25 cents per 100 for the 12 to 18 in. size. Larger sizes are generally too bulky to send by mail.

In remitting, always be sure to send enough to cover cost of postage. No package can be sent by mail weighing over four pounds and must be fully prepaid.

Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 or 9 inches in length and tied into bunches of 100 each, with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted; but if over 9 inches, we will charge extra, according to length desired. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready for planting.

Cuttings should be planted so that not more than one or two buds are above ground, and the earth should be well firmed around the cutting, especially at the bottom; this packing of earth is very important.



Cuttings 9 inches long.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Balm of Gilead.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.50
Cottonwood.....	.25	.90	1.50
Popular, Carolina.....	.40	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Lombardy.....	.40	1.50	2.50
Popular, Norway.....	1.00	.....	.....
Poplar, Silver Leaved.....	.50	1.75	3.00
Russian <i>Artemesia</i>.....	.40	1.50	2.50
<i>Tamarix Amurensis</i>.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Willow, Diamond.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Willow, Russian Golden.....	.30	1.00	1.75
Willow, Common Golden.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Willow, Laurel Leaf.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Willow, Ural (for tying).....	.35	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe Weeping.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Willow, Thurlow Weeping.....	.60	.....	.....
Willow, Wisconsin Weeping.....	.60	.....	.....
Willow, White.....	.25	1.00	1.70
Willow, Regal.....	.35	1.25	2.00

If cuttings are sent by mail, add 20 cents per 100 to above prices.

Special prices given on larger quantities than listed.

The Russian *Artemesia* makes an excellent low wind-break with other trees for a sort of under-growth. It does not grow to a height of more than six to eight feet, but it will usually do this in about two years from cuttings, if cared for

Tree Seeds

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Ash, Green (soak well before planting).....	\$0.15	\$0.75
Box Elder (soak well before planting).....	.15	.75
Catalpa Speciosa.....	.20	1.50
Locust, Black (scald before planting).....	.20	1.00
Locust, Honey (scald before planting).....	.20	1.00
Siberian Pea tree.....	.35	3.50

Sent by mail, postpaid, at 1c per ounce and 10c per pound additional.

White Elm and Soft Maple seeds ripen about the last of May and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of seed will be.

The average number of marketable seeds in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box-Elder, 10,000; Catalpa, 30,000; White Elm, 60,000; Black Locust, 15,000; Honey Locust, 5,000; Soft Maple, 5,000; Siberian Pea Tree, 15,000 seeds per pound.

Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees

In this department we have our usual large stock this season, and they are thrifty and well-rooted, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season, and are transplanted stock.

We are prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with us before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the car-load.

We will be pleased to furnish estimates and advice for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds, making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where we furnish the trees and the plants for same.

ALDER, EUROPEAN (*Alnus Glutinosa*)—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of North Wisconsin, but it is more inclined to grow in tree form. It is a good grower and moderately hardy here, handsome and desirable for a variety on the lawn.

Alder, European Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....
12 to 15 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....

ASH, GREEN (*Fraxinas Viridas*)—This is the Native Western Ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash, but thrives better under Western conditions. An upright, medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable, makes a fine, symmetrical, round-headed tree, if planted singly with plenty of room. Very rugged, hardy and valuable.



General View, One of Our Nursery Fields

Green Ash—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	.90	1.50	3.25	6.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
10 to 12 ft.....	.65	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
1½ to 2 in. Caliper	.90	3.50	6.50	25.00	45.00
2 to 2½ in. Caliper	1.00	4.50	8.00	26.00	50.00
2½ to 3 in. Caliper	1.25	5.00	9.00	30.00	58.00
3 to 4 in. Caliper	2.00	8.00	15.00	45.00	.....
4 to 5 in. Caliper	2.50	12.00	23.00	.....	.....

Larger sizes in stock. Write for prices if you are interested.

ASH, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Sambucifolia*)—A native of the Black Hills. Similar to the European variety, but it is a little rounder headed and more stock in growth. It bears fruit in great abundance. The fruit or berry of the mountain ash is of no value for food but is very handsome appearance.

Ash, Amer. Mt.—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	5.50	.....	.....	.....

ASH, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—A very handsome lawn tree; bears clusters of red berries; quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sunscald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the trees when small.

Ash, European Mt.	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$ 6.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	8.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	14.00	27.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	38.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASH, OAK LEAVED MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Hybrida Quercifolia*)—A hardy tree of the pyramidal habit; height and breadth from 26 to 30 feet, leaf is deeply lobed, similar to the leaf of the Burr Oak; a very fine lawn tree.

Ash, Oak-ld Mt.	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

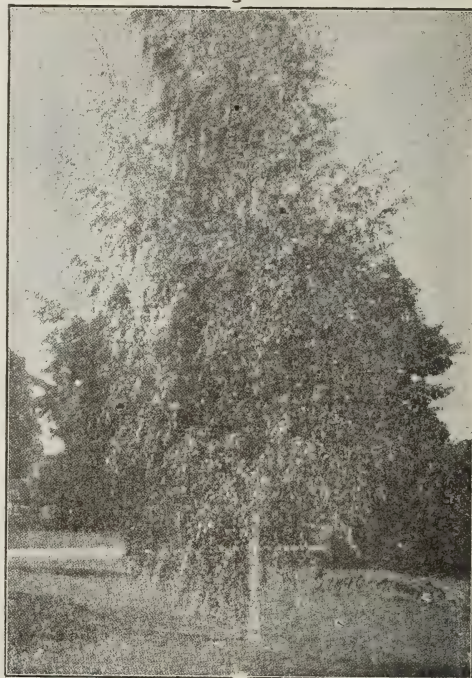
BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (*Betula Alba*)—Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it; a shallow rooting tree, as in fact, all of the Birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold, if not too dry.

Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....
12 to 14 ft.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....

BIRCH, PAPER OR CANOE (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native of the Black Hills. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, we think much more desirable for this section at least.

Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....

BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire West, from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young, makes a good shelter belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down all weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The



WHITE BIRCH.

wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.25
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.50
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.75	3.00	5.50	25.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	4.50	8.00	45.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.40	6.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	2.00	8.00	.....	.....

We have larger sized Box Elders if desired.

BUCKTHORN, ENGLISH (*Rhamnus Cathartica*)—This is, we believe the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold dry winters. Hardy anywhere in the Dakotas. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.

Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	8.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	12.50

For prices on smaller sizes, see Hedge Seedlings.

**CATALPA BUNGEI.**

CATALPA, BUNGEI (*Umbrella Catalpa*)—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 ft. high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Hardy as the *Speciosa* and flourishes in almost all soils. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof, always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees. Desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

Grafted, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 2 for \$1.80.

CATALPA, HARDY (*Catalpa Speciosa*)—A hardy Western variety. A symmetrical upright grower, large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful fragrant flowers. The timber is desirable and lasting; makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	6.50	12.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.00	12.00	22.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.75	3.00	5.50	22.00	40.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.10	5.00	9.00	25.00	45.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.40	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	1.75	7.50	.....	.....	.....

CHERRY, WILD BLACK (*Prunus Serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens its abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	6.50	12.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	9.00	16.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	14.00	26.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.00	4.00	7.50	25.00	45.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.25	5.00	11.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....

CHERRY, PIN OR BIRD (*Cerasus Serotina*)—This is a very hardy American tree; a native of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in the Black Hills. It is a strong and vigorous grower while young, grows to a height of 20 to 30 ft. Its profusion of white blossoms in early spring makes it a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is a bright red, about the size of a common red currant; very tart and grows singly; ripens in July. Fine for jelly.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....

CHESTNUT, HORSE, WHITE FLOWERING (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)—Of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly. For avenue planting it cannot be surpassed.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.50	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....

COTTONWOOD (*Populus Monilifera*)—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality, but it is hard to find another tree that will make more wood in twenty years than the Cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources, but after all that, take the Cottonwood out of South Dakota and it would leave a mighty big gap. It is the lumber tree of the Missouri River.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.50
10 to 12 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (*Ulmus Americana*)—A native of South Dakota and the entire Northwest. One of our best trees for general planting as a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms; very hardy, endures cold well, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is tough and valuable for some uses.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.25	8.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	7.00	13.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.50	16.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.25	13.00	25.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.90	4.00	7.50	26.00	50.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.25	4.50	8.00	35.00	65.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.50	6.25	12.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	2.50	12.50	24.00	.....	.....

IRONWOOD OR HOP HORNBEAN (*Ostrya Virginiana*)—A small tree with thin bark and tough hard wood; leaves ovate, taper pointed; fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the gulches along the Missouri river and in the Black Hills. The tree is perfectly hardy in a cold climate. It usually holds its leaves nearly all winter.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	6.50	.....	.....	.....

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD (*Circis Canadensis*)—A medium sized tree with perfect heart shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers with which it is covered in the early spring before foliage appears. A fine ornamental tree, moderately hardy here. Grows from 15 to 20 ft. in height. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

**WHITE ELM.**

**HACKBERRY.**

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.50	8.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	7.00	13.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.50	16.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.50	13.00	25.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.90	4.00	7.50	26.00	50.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.25	5.00	9.50	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.50	6.25	12.00	.....	.....

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A medium sized tree with scaly bark. Very hard wood, large compound leaves and large seed pods similar to those of the Honey Locust; a handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme southeastern part of South Dakota. It is very hardy but of rather slow growth.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.50	15.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.50	20.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD, AMERICAN (*Tilia Americana*)—A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri River bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in moist situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to bee-keepers.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$11.00	\$20.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	13.00	25.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. caliper	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

LINDEN, EUROPEAN (*Tilia Europea*)—Similar to the American Linden in form of tree and growth, leaf is considerably smaller. Quite hardy here.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	3.50	.....	.....	.....

LOCUST, YELLOW OR BLACK (*Robinia Pseudacacia*)—A valuable, rapid growing tree; bears racemes of sweet-scented white flowers, making it quite desirable for a lawn tree. It has a valuable and hard wood. We are inclined to think that there is no other tree that can be grown with equal profit for fence posts in this locality.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	7.00	12.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	9.50	18.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.50	6.50	12.50	.....	.....

LOCUST, HONEY (*Gleditsia Triacanthos*)—A hardy, vigorous rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large bean like pods, containing seed very similar to small brown beans. Its wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not suck like the Black Locust.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—A rugged hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be only that the seeds are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. We have a very good stock of them this year, and are able to make prices quite reasonable. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it.

1½ to 2 in. caliper	.90	4.00	7.50	30.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.50	6.50	12.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	2.50	10.00	19.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. caliper	3.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....

MAPLE, HARD OR SUGAR (*Acer Saccharinum*)—The Hard Maple is one of America's most beautiful and valuable shade and street trees. It is compact and uniform in shape and makes a dense shade. The foliage is a deep green during the summer, and this is followed by the beautiful red and yellow tints in the autumn. It is rather a slow grower in the West, and for this reason has never come into general planting. It is a very valuable tree where it does well.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	5.50	10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	6.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platinoides*)—A large round-headed tree, resembling in a pearance the Sugar Maple; the leaves are larger and thicker. Makes a fine formed tree and is very valuable.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.75	6.25	.....	.....	.....

MAPLE, SOFT OR WHITE (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A native on western streams; quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree if trimmed to keep down suckers and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. It does best where the soil and atmosphere are not too dry.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.75	3.00	5.50	22.00	40.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	4.50	8.00	30.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper	1.40	6.00	11.00	40.00	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. caliper	3.00	12.00	22.00	.....	.....

Write for prices on larger sized Maples. We have them.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT LEAVED (*Acer Dasycarpum Wierii*)—A beautiful ornamental type of the Soft Maple with deeply cut leaves. Tree is upright in growth but branches have a drooping habit, making it a very desirable lawn tree. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.65	3.00	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.25	5.50	.....	.....	.....

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (*Morus Tartarica*)—Moderately hardy, inclined to be short-lived and somewhat scrubby. It has some value in raising fruit to feed birds to keep them away from other fruit, and the fruit has also value for culinary purposes, if mixed with fruit having considerable

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY.**

tart; but alone it is rather inspid. This is the only Mulberry that has been successfully grown in this locality.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....

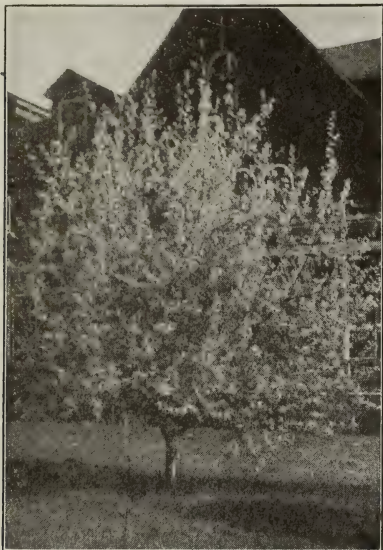
OAK, BURR (*Quercus Macrocarpa*)—A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the Oak leaves. The Oaks, when they attain size, are among the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth, but endures cold and drought

well. It is long-lived, durable and desirable as a variety on the lawn or yard.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.70	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.85	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper	2.00	7.50	14.00	.....	.....

OAK, RED (Quercus Rubra)—A valuable timber tree in the northern forests. Grows much faster than the Burr Oak. Makes a fine spreading tree, if grown in the open with plenty of room.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.75	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....



RUSSIAN OLIVE.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN (Elaeagnus Angustifolia)—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree, with a silvery foliage; very striking appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small yellow blossom in early spring which is very fragrant indeed. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature, and is of no culinary use. The wood is of poor quality. The tree is rather short lived and not large.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	7.50	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	1.10	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. caliper...	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper...	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR, CAROLINA (Populus Deltoides Carolinensis)—A very rapid growing soft-wooded tree, resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf, and much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here. It is free from cotton which is so disagreeable in the Cottonwood.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	6.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.25	8.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (Populus Fastigiata)—A rather rapid and very upright growing tree, with branches growing up very close to the body; leaf rather small for the Poplar family. Valuable in a collection for variety on account of its general appearance and habit of growth.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.50	4.25	8.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR, NORWAY—Quite a rapid growing tree of the Cottonwood type, not as good a grower as the Cottonwood. It is called by some the "Sudden Saw-log." We procured our original stock from near Waseca, Minn., in 1882, and we know it to be true to name. We have grown it side by side with the Cottonwood long enough to cut them for saw logs and the Cottonwood made more and better lumber than the Norway Poplar. The tree is very similar in growth and appearance to the Carolina Poplar, inexperienced people cannot distinguish one from the other. It would be better for the people if we had never had the Norway Poplar.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

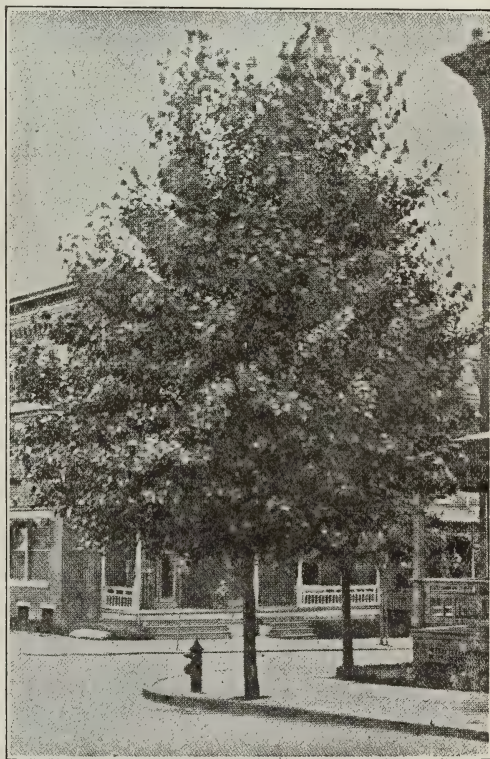
POPLAR, SILVER LEAVED (Populus Alba)—A vigorous hardy tree, of the Poplar family. Of rapid growth and spreading habits. The leaf resembles the Cottonwood in size and shape, but is more deeply lobed. Of a dark green on the upper side and a silvery white beneath. The tree appears to be entirely at home in South Dakota.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 7.50	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN (Caragana Arborescens)—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree, originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree, especially in the northern part of the state of North Dakota; has a small sharp thorn. Its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye, and they resemble the leaves of the locust somewhat. We have not had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country and in most cases they have delivered the Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	3.00	6.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....

WALNUT, BLACK (Juglans Nigra)—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here. Succeeds best on a rich, deep moist soil like the bottom land. It grows a strong tap root and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size, unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The one-year seedlings transplant quite successfully.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

All of these that we offer have been transplanted and have good side roots.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	11.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. caliper...	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper...	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW, BLACK—Sometimes called Gray Willow. This is a native along the streams in this vicinity. Of very rapid growth, wood very soft and not of any great value though the tree is in demand for low wet ground where quick results are desired.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.50

WILLOW, DIAMOND (*Salix Cordata Vestita*)—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. We think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts, if for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 in. in diameter being its natural limit.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.25	3.00	5.50

WILLOW, COMMON GOLDEN (*Salix Alba Vitellana*)—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. It is quite hardy and a good grower where it has plenty of moisture. All of the Willow, in fact, need considerable moisture.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	6.50	12.50
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	2.50	4.50	10.00	.....

WILLOW, RUSSIAN GOLDEN (*Salix Aurea*)—Similar to Common Golden except that the bark is more of a reddish shade; it is fully as strong a grower and is more hardy and will stand as far north as Manitoba.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....

WILLOW, LAUREL LEAFED (*Salix Laurafolia*)—Its fine growth and thick glossy leaves, which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than the White Willow.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 2.25	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00	3.75	7.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW, WHITE (*Salix Alba*)—Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil. It is very much benefitted by a heavy mulch of litter or manure; of little value on high dry land here.



CUT LEAF BIRCH.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	.40	\$1.75	\$3.25	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

For Willow Cuttings, see Cutting Department on page 17.
REMEMBER we can save you money on shade trees in car lots. Let us figure on them.

Weeping Trees

ASH, WEEPING MOUNTAIN (*Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula*)—A strong grower and remarkable pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the north. Each, 75c; per 5, \$3.00.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAF WEEPING (*Betula Alba Pendula Lacinata*)—Erect, statelike, a rapid grower and hardy, with long fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white, and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries.

3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., each, \$2.00.

WILLOW, NIOBE WEEPING—Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason will, we think, be of especial value to the Northwest, where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. It is a dandy.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

WILLOW, THURLOW WEEPING—This is a new and very desirable sort, according to present indications. It is a very strong grower and moderately hardy here. The main stem grows very straight and upright, while the long slender branches droop gracefully, giving it a triumphant, victorious appearance.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....

WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEEPING—A rapid growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....

EVERGREENS



SHELTER BELT OF EVERGREENS.

Evergreens should be more generally planted in the Northwest, as there is nothing which gives a more cheerful appearance to a home, especially during the winter months, than Evergreens, either singly, in groups or rows; for shelter-belts around farm buildings or yards, a row or two will be found as effective as ten times as many deciduous trees. An erroneous opinion exists generally that Evergreens are hard to transplant successfully. This is not true however, as evergreens, if properly handled, should be as sure to live and grow as deciduous trees. If you will follow instructions, we can help you succeed. We have a very excellent stock in all sizes this year, and we want to encourage a more general planting of this very useful class of trees.

CAUTION—When the trees are received from the Nursery, don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off.

PLANTING—It is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots and water well if the ground is very dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation or mulch heavily with old hay. Avoid bright straw, as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage. A little shade after planting is beneficial.

The principal causes of failure are. First, the trees are dead when received from the nursery. Second, they are improperly handled when they are received. You must absolutely prevent the drying of the roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.

NOTICE—Our complete list in all sizes, especially the 8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches, which are just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that will beat evergreens for this purpose.

All Evergreens listed here are transplanted except as noted.

Junipers

RED CEDAR (Juniperas Virginia)—A very hardy, rugged native. It grows rapidly and responds well to good cultivation and care, but it will also hang on and live under the most adverse conditions. It will live on the highest, driest hills in our state when once established, although the growth in this case is slow. It can be sheared into almost any conceivable form. For a lasting, serviceable shelter belt for this section, it is hard to beat. Its recent tendency to blight and rust is causing some alarm. Don't plant it near the orchard.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 in. (Not trans.)	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 in. (trans)	.20	.75	1.25	.....	.....
18 to 24 in. (trans)	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft. (trans)	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. (trans)	2.75	9.00	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft. (trans)	3.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, OR WHITE CEDAR (Thuja Occidentalis)—A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawns and hedges where the climate is congenial to it, but it does not thrive on the Western prairies, except in well sheltered localities. The bright sun and arid winds make it discolor badly.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 in.	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
12 to 18 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	.....
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 ft.	.75	3.50	6.00	22.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....

JUNIPER, TRAILING (Juniperas Communis)—This is a native of the Black Hills; of spreading habit. In fact, it does not grow up in tree form, but after it gets up two or three feet high, lops over on the ground all around, and its growth only increases its breadth and circumference. The terminal branches are always inclined upward, therefore, if it is trimmed in a round form, it makes the most beautiful saucer shaped specimen for the lawn imaginable. It also makes one of the most delicate, beautiful little hedges.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 in. Broad	\$0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 in. Broad	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft. Broad	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft. Broad	1.50	5.00	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft. Broad	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

JUNIPER SAVIN (Juniperas Sabina)—A low growing sort with fine bright green foliage; very desirable for hedging and for small individual specimens for the lawn; very hardy.

Juniper Savin, 12 to 18 in., 40c each; 18 to 24 in., 60c each.

Pines

AUSTRIAN PINE (Pinus Austriaca)—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green, and more erect than the Scotch; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	1.50	2.75	9.50	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00	22.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.	1.25	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

JACK PINE (Pinus Banksiana)—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other Pines make but one. It is also very hardy, and will do well on poor soils. In all, it is a very desirable variety, although not very ornamental. A very valuable tree in sandy, poor soils where nothing else will succeed.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	6.25	.....	.....	.....

MOUNTAIN PINE, DWARF (Pinus Montana)—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it grows only to a height of a few feet and usually its breadth is as great or greater than its height.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 in.	\$.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 5.00	.....
8 to 12 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
12 to 18 in.	.35	1.50	2.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.	.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....

PONDEROSA, WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL PINE (Pinus Ponderosa)—A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry, exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees, (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one year old, handle quite successfully.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in.	.25	1.10	2.00	6.50	.....
18 to 24 in.	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.75	3.00	5.50	19.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	3.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....

SCOTCH PINE (Pinus Sylvestrus)—A well-known, hardy, rapid growing sort. Makes a good shelter belt, but it is not extremely handsome, though quite popular.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	2.00	3.50	12.00	22.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00	16.00	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	3.00	5.50	25.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	1.25	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

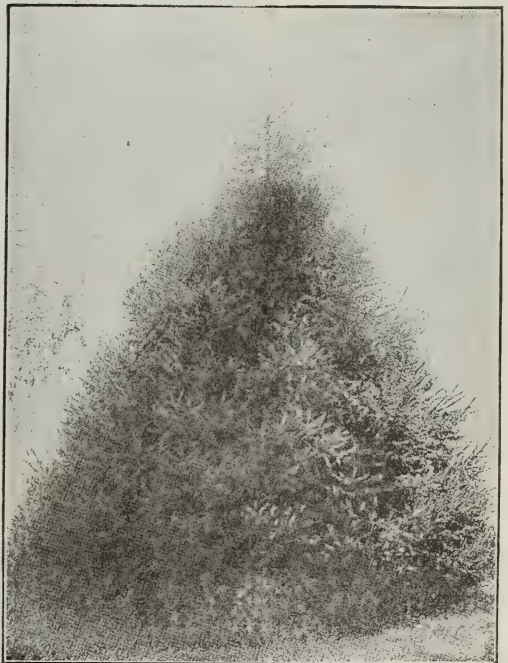
If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

WHITE PINE (Pinus Strobus)—This is the lumber pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota, rather slow of growth when young, but as it attains age, grows very rapidly. It has a soft delicate foliage, and is very graceful in appearance and very valuable where it succeeds well, but it is not quite at home on the open Western prairies.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.	1.40	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....

To make your home beautiful, plant a variety of Evergreens; the more kinds you have the better will be the appearance.

Spruces



Norway Spruce

The Spruces are among the most beautiful Evergreens for general planting on lawns and for hedges and screens, and are very easily transplanted. They are close and compact in their habits of growth, therefore making handsome single specimens, and they also make fine close shelter belts.

Owing to the very late and severe freezes last spring which was something very unusual indeed, and never happened to us before to this extent, our Spruces had the buds quite badly nipped so that it will make the trees look a little ragged and ill-shaped for this season, but we notice that they have put out an unusual number of new buds which will make them develop into very thick, close specimens in a year or two later, so that really it will not hurt them very much, only in the general appearance for the first season.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Alba)—This is botanically classed the same as the American White, but, having grown in the Black Hills for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety. It is a little slower in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is more compact than the Eastern White Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the Western prairies, easily transplanted and altogether it is very desirable for the general planter.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 in.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.00
8 to 12 in.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50	10.00
12 to 18 in.....	.40	1.75	3.00	14.00	.....
18 to 24 in.....	.50	2.25	4.00	18.00	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	7.50	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....

We have some very fine blue specimens of the Black Hills Spruce, that we will sell for 50 per cent. higher than the above quoted prices, if desired. That is, if an average green specimen costs 50c, a selected blue one will cost 75c.



BLUE SPRUCE.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (Picea pungens)—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; very compact and symmetrical in form. The needle is a little larger than that of the White Spruce and very sharp pointed, and varies in color from a delightful green to a deep blue. Only a portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens. They are very attractive and satisfactory.
Blue Specimens—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$4.50	.....	.....
12 to 18 in.....	1.25	5.00	.....	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Specimens—					
	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.....	.25	.90	1.50	6.00	11.00
12 to 18 in.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....

CONCOLOR SPRUCE (Abies Concolor)—A very delicate and beautiful evergreen; a native of Colorado; a pyramidal, upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other Evergreen we have. It is a raity in this vicinity and quite hardy.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	5.00	9.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	7.50	14.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (Pseudotsuga Douglasii)—This is a very handsome, upright growing tree of symmetrical form; moderately hardy; valuable for variety. You should surely have one or more of these beautiful trees.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 in.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	.....
12 to 18 in.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....

NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea Excelsa)—This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree and where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section and we do not feel like pushing it much, but have a small supply in stock.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 in.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	.....	.....
8 to 12 in.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....

WHITE SPRUCE, AMERICAN (Picea Alba)—A very handsome variety of rather fast growth. A native from the Eastern states West into Minnesota, and is very well known. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form. Very hardy and desirable.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	5.00	9.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	1.40	6.00	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	2.25	10.00	.....	.....	.....

We have a good stock of large Evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over six feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots. If you wish larger sizes than listed, write for prices; we are prepared to handle them successfully.

We deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery, with dirt adhering to the roots. We also ship them burlapped in dirt to parties who are willing to pay the extra freight, and we get out some in the winter when the ground is frozen, with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 10 to 12 feet high, and they almost invariably grow. Of course, this is more expensive but it gives results. If you are interested in anything of this kind, give us a chance to figure with you.

EUROPEAN LARCH (Larix Decidua)—A rapid growing deciduous Conifer resembling an Evergreen when in leaf, but it sheds its leaves in Autumn. It is a very graceful lawn tree, but this is about the Northwestern limit of its hardiness. The Larch must be planted very early in the spring before the leaves start.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Our Method of Handling Evergreens
with Ball of Earth Attached

Various methods have been practiced to retain the soil around the roots of Evergreens to insure the safe transplanting of them. We have tried all sorts of methods, but the one we have found safest, cheapest, and most effectual is to sew burlap tightly around the ball of earth that is



Frozen Ball

Burlapped in Earth

Frozen Ball

taken up with them in such a way as to hold it intact. Trees taken up in this way can be planted without removing the burlap, which will soon rot away in the ground and does no harm. We make an additional charge for this, above catalog prices, as follows:

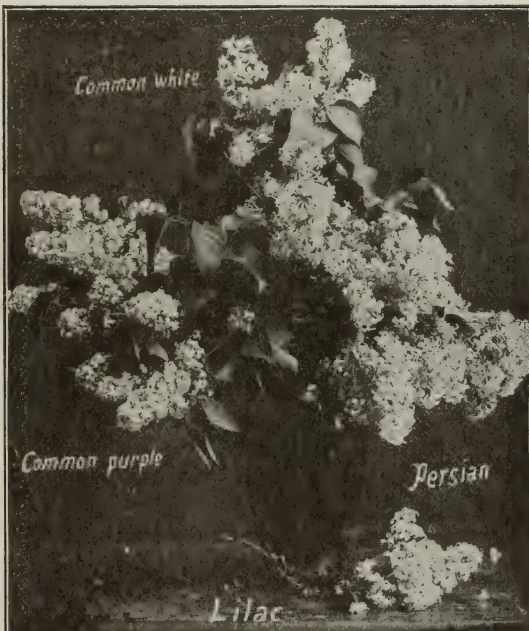
12 to 18 in. high.....	10c each
18 to 24 in. high.....	20c each
2 to 5 ft. high.....	25c each
3 to 4 ft. high.....	40c each
4 to 5 ft. high.....	60c each
5 to 6 ft. high.....	80c each
6 to 8 ft. high.....	\$1.25 each

Larger sizes in proportion. This is much cheaper and better than shipping them in boxes, tubs or baskets.

We would like to see the person who can take up an Evergreen with a ball of earth attached, place it in a basket without a cover, and ship it by rail without loosening or displacing the earth.

Ornamental Shrubs

Lilacs



COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)—A stocky, strong grower and exceedingly hardy. The bloom is in large white clusters and very fragrant. Thrives well nearly everywhere. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents. Large clumps, 60 cents each.

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—Similar to the White, except that the twigs are a little more slender and the bloom is a pinkish purple color; a more profuse bloomer. Price each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

PERSIAN LILAC (*Syringa Persica*)—A native of Persia, not quite so hardy as the Common, but a more rapid grower. The branches are long and slender, the leaf small and it blooms in great profusion on the terminal branches. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents; large clumps, 60 cents.

CHINESE TREE (*Syringa Pekinensis*)—A strong grower and quite hardy; sweet scented and very desirable. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., each, 40 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cents; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.



FLOWERS OF THE TREE LILAC.

JAPAN TREE LILAC (*Syringa Japonica*)—A native of northern Japan. It is perhaps not quite so hardy as the common, but it is hardy enough here; a tree lilac that does not sprout from the roots and will attain a height of 20 feet. The immense panicles of white blossoms appear late in the season. It is very desirable. Price, 3 to 4 ft., each, 40 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents.

ROUEN LILAC (*Syringa Rothomagensis*)—A distinct hybrid variety with slender, arching branches, bright green foliage and lilac purple flowers in showy broad panicles in mid-spring. One of the finest of lilacs. Grows from 8 to 10 ft. in height. Price, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

Upright Honeysuckle

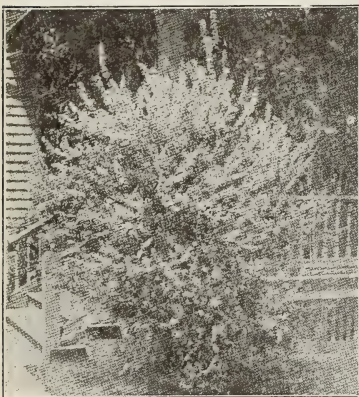
WHITE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—A strong vigorous growing shrub, perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late, very handsome but not edible fruit. Price, each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents; 6 to 8 ft. clumps, \$1.00; 18-24 in. hedge size, \$10.00 per 100.

PINK HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous and not quite as good a bloomer; red berried. Price each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents; 6 to 8 ft. clumps, \$1.00; 18-24 in. hedge size, \$12.00 per 100.

DISCOLOR HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose, pink and red. Berries are bright yellow, very showy. Price each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cents; 6 to 8 ft. clumps, \$1.00 each; 18-24 in. hedge size, \$11.00 per 100.

Spireas

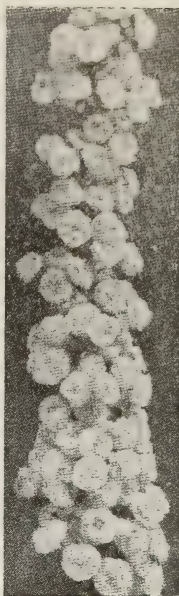
ANTHONY WATERER—A small dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here and very desirable. Makes the most delicate ornamental hedge imaginable. 6 to 12 in. hedge size, \$16.00 per 100; 12 to 18 in. size, 25 cents each.



SPIREA ARGUTA.



SPIREA BILLARDI.



SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA.

PRUNIFOLIA—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double. A very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

ARGUTA—A slender dwarf 3 to 5 ft. high with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cents each.

BILLARDI Pink—Tall growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents.

BILLARDI White—This is almost identical with the pink one described above except that the bloom is a pure white. It is perfectly hardy, a good bloomer and very desirable. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents.

GOLDEN—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White with numerous brown specks; very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents.



SPIREA SORBIFOLIA.

SORBIFOLIA (Ash Leaved Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. A very desirable acquisition to the list. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cents each.



SPIREA VAN HOUTI.

VAN HOUTI—The grandest of the Spireas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a profuse bloomer. Has a small delicate white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st. Very handsome even when not in bloom. Price each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents; large clumps, \$1.00 each.

Special prices on larger quantities of the above shrubs.

Barberries

BARBERRY, COMMON (Vulgaris)—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in May or June followed by orange-scarlet fruit. Green foliage. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents. For hedge sizes see Seedling Department.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (Berberis Thunbergii)—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy here, but we would not recommend it much north of this, only in sheltered localities. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves makes it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders, 18-24 in., 25 cents each; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cents; for hedge sizes, see Seedling Department.



JAPANESE BARBERRY.

BARBERRY, PURPLE LEAVED (Berberis Purpurea)—An interesting variety of the Common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight the leaves are of a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. 18 to 24 in., 25 cents each; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cents each. For small sizes for hedges, see Seedling Department.

Dogwood

DOGWOOD, RED OSIER (Cornus Stolonifera)—A desirable and hardy strong growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both summer and winter. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (Cornus Siberica)—This is very much like the native dogwood described above, but has a little larger leaf and a brighter red to the bark. It is very hardy, handsome and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents each.

Elder

ELDER, BLACK (Sambucus Canadensis)—This is a native of the Southeastern corner of the state and in the Black Hills. A strong grower, stock has a large pith; has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring and small purplish-black berries in autumn; very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., each 25 cents; 3 to 5 ft., each, 35 cents.

ELDER, NEW CUT-LEAVED—A variety with very handsome and striking foliage and would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone without any of its other strong points; quite productive. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 5 ft., 35 cents.

ELDER, RED BERRIED—A hardy and very handsome variety, very similar to the common black variety, except that it has clusters of handsome bright red berries which adhere well to the bush. A native of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Strong plants, each, 30 cents

ELDER, SPEER—This is a large fruited variety found by R. P. Speer near Cedar Falls, Ia. It is a large spreading bush with handsome foliage but it is not quite so hardy as our native. However, we think it desirable. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 5 ft., 35 cents.



BRANCH OF GOLDEN ELDER.

ELDER, VARIEGATED OR GOLDEN (Sambucus Variegata)—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated foliage; snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 18 to 24 in., 25 cents; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cents.

Sumach

SUMACH (Cut-Leaved Stag Horn)—This is a very beautiful, hardy, strong growing variety of this species with delicately cut massive leaves. A novelty and very desirable. 3 to 4 ft., each, 30 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents.

SUMACH (Rhus Trilobata)—A low or medium sized shrub, native of this state. It is perfectly hardy, and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright foliage in autumn makes it quite desirable. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents.

Syringa-Philadelphus

SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, DOUBLE—A dwarfish shrub; flowers smaller than the single variety, but very double and desirable; hardy. Each, 18 to 24 in., 20 cents; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cents.

SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, SINGLE—A strong growing shrub with beautiful pure white sweet scented blooms; extremely hardy and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., each, 35 cents.



SYRINGA.

Miscellaneous Shrubs

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Amygdalus Nana*)—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small, double flower, resembling a small rose; blooms in May or early part of June; a profuse bloomer. We have both the double white and the

double pink. State color desired. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 30 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents.

ARTEMESIA, RUSSIAN—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable for low hedges, for screens or windbreaks. It stands remarkably extreme drouth and cold, and stands shearing well. Each, 25 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

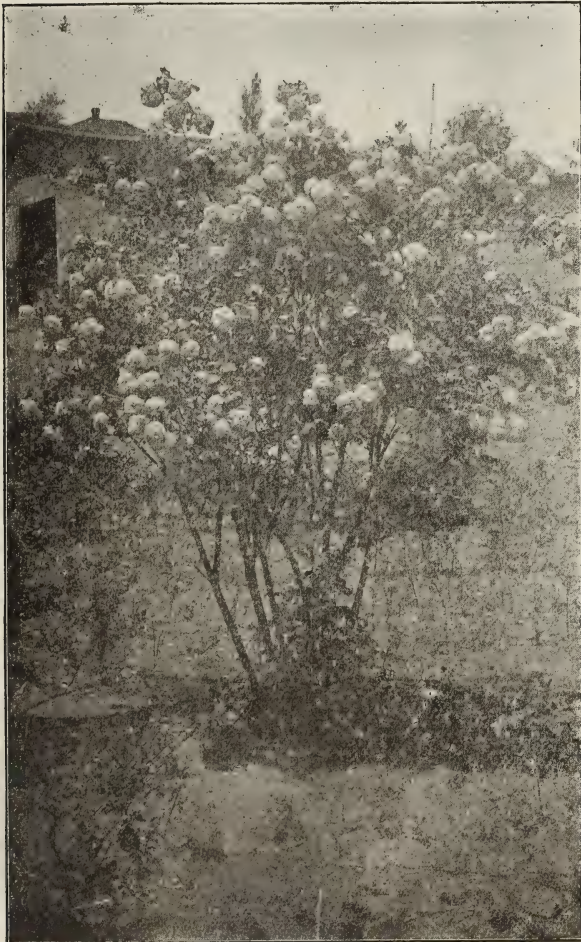


HYDRANGEA.

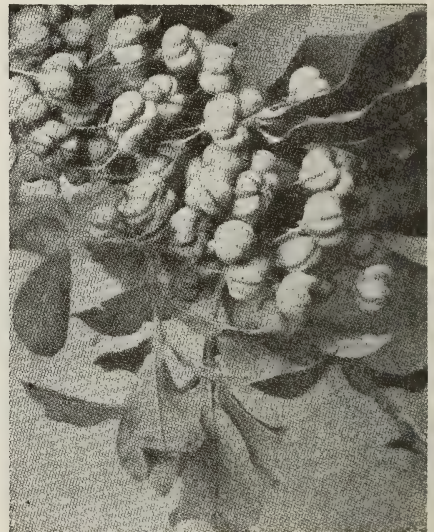
CRANBERRY, HIGH BUSH (*Viburnum Opulus*)—A native shrub or small tree, resembling the common Snowball in leaf and growth of branches. The large flat clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright red acid berries in the autumn makes it attractive all through the season. The fruit is also valuable for culinary uses; makes an excellent jelly. 2 to 3 ft. plants, 35 cents each.

HYDRANGEA (*Paniculta Grandiflora*)—Large flowered Hydrangea, hardy. A fine shrub, growing from 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles, produced in August and September. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Sterilis*)—A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents.



Snowball



STRAWBERRY TREE SHOWING FRUIT.

STRAWBERRY TREE OR AMERICAN WAHOO (*Euonymus Atropurpurea*)—An extremely hardy and beautiful native; bears delicate, small purplish blossoms in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three-cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower and continues blooming all through the



TAMARIUS.

summer. Fine for hedging or screens. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

TAKE NOTICE—That our shrubs are all strong, stocky, out-door grown and should not be classed with the small, slender green-house plants offered by some at low prices. Will make special rate if several of one kind are taken.

Ornamental Climbing Vines

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*)—A hardy, native climber; has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty, and easily grown. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Coccinea*)—A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each, 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Flamuli*)—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish-white; a hardy native. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Jackmanii*)—Large flower, 4 to 6 in. in diameter; intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut off by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each, 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

CLEMATIS (*Paniculata*)—A sweet scented Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis; it has a beautiful dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. Each, 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

IVY, AMERICAN, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

IVY (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*)—Has shorter joints and finer foliage than the American Ivy and clings to brick and stone walls better. A good, strong grower, and very hardy. It is considered by good authority to be the best for the Northwest. Strong plants, 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

GRAPE, NATIVE WILD (Seedlings)—They are extremely hardy and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of special value for eating, it makes a delicious jelly. Strong 2 yr. plants, each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S (*Lonicera Halleana*)—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November;



Trumpet Honeysuckle

is almost evergreen and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here and promises to be very valuable. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

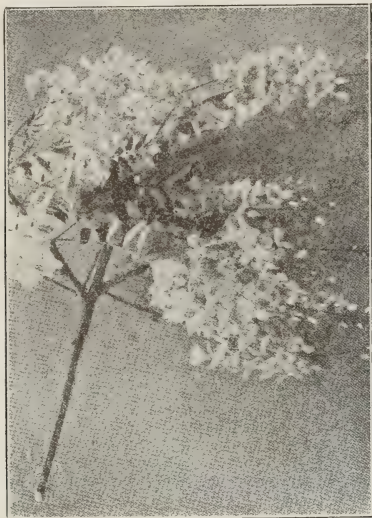
HONEYSUCKLE (*Black Hills Native*)—This is a moderate grower and a good climber. A profuse bloomer, color variegated, pink, white and red, very hardy, handsome and well worthy of cultivation. Strong 2 yr. plants, each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

HONEYSUCKLE, TRUMPET (*Lonicera Rubra*)—A very beautiful hardy climber with delicate trumpet-shaped red flowers. Blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.



CINNAMON VINES—Pure leaves, dainty flowers, exquisite perfume. The Cinnamon Vine, from the Oriental land, is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly surround your window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers. Perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 15c; two for 25c.

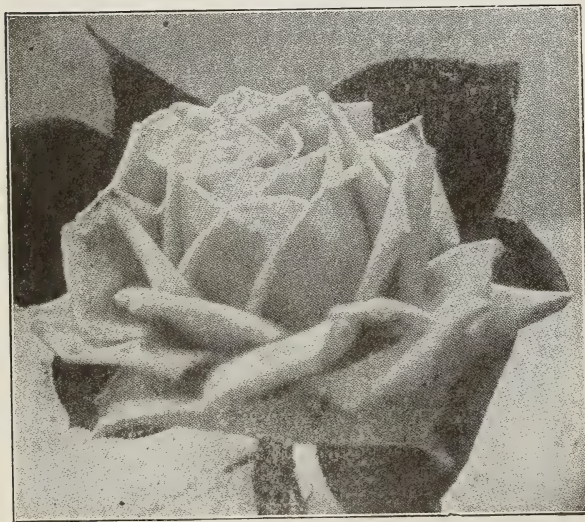
JASMINE—An old favorite climber; a strong grower, very hardy and a profuse bloomer; white; fine for covering a fence along a walk or driveway. 2 yr. plants, each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.



Purple Wistaria

WISTARIA, PURPLE—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing pendulous clusters of fine purple flowers; quite hardy. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

Roses



Think of having Roses blooming at your very door, sending their fragrance to meet you the moment you cross the threshold, yielding enough flowers to fill every room in the house with exquisite scent and loveliness from June until October! Would not such a garden appeal to you? You can have it for very little money.

We carry none but the very hardiest varieties and the finest and freest bloomers. Many varieties offered by Eastern Catalogs are too tender for the Northwest. Hot-house roses are almost worthless for outdoor planting—**OURS ARE FIELD GROWN.**

How to Grow Roses

1. Get good, healthy plants.—Dormant plants, field grown, are better than hot-house roses which are tender and apt to be infested with insects, fungus, etc. You can depend upon our Roses.

2. When to Plant.—Plant as early in the spring as you can after the frost has gone out. The month of April and first of May is about right.

3. Wilted or Dried Plants.—If the plants come in a wilted or dry condition, soak them, roots and tops, in blood-warm water. This will do them good, even if not dried. Wet the roots well just as you plant them, so the earth will adhere. Firm the soil well around the roots.

4. Pruning.—By all means cut off nearly all the tops, leaving on 6 to 8 inches. Don't fail to do this; cut tops off before planting, not after. Cut off all but two or three stems. This is one of the most important things in planting roses.

5. Roses on own Roots.—Don't fail to buy roses on own roots. On budded roses sprouts from the roots are not true to name, while from own roots they are. **OUR ROSES ARE ON OWN ROOTS.**

6. Roses and Sunshine.—They need all they can get. Do not like shade or low, wet soil.

7. In the Spring Time cut off all decayed or injured parts.

8. Preparing roses for winter.—There is nothing more important in Rose culture than caring for them in the winter in this cold Northwest. There are a number of methods:

First—Lay the plants down, putting on sod to hold them in place and cover up with loose soil and when frozen, cover over with mulching. Uncover in spring. This is a good method.

Second—Cut all bush roses to 6 to 8 inches from the ground—burn up the brush and cover up the stubs with soil and mulching; uncover in the spring.

Rose Enemies

Mildew—Use Bordeaux mixture and continue every ten days as long as disease continues.

Slugs—Use hellebore or Arsenate; apply every five or six days until destroyed.

Lice—Use Tobacco Infusion or Kerosene Emulsion; apply every five or six days till destroyed.

June Roses

This collection comprises the common June blooming sorts. In our list will be found none but hardy sorts, most of which will stand our winters without protection, although winter protection will improve their blooming.

BLUSH—A large and very double rose; color a pale pink, almost white. Blooms very profusely; it is a very strong and rank grower and is one of the hardiest roses in our list. Each, 25 cents.

CINNAMON—A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Bloom is small, pink and somewhat ragged, but it is the earliest in our list and will be appreciated on that account. Each, 25 cents.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms freely in June; the finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30 cents.

ROSA RUGOSA, RUBRA—Foliage shiny, bright green, very handsome; flowers deep rose, single, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Very hardy and desirable. The Rugosa makes a fine border or hedge and we offer them in quantity for this purpose. Try them, they are very satisfactory. Each, 25 cents; for hedging sizes, see Seedling Department.

ROSA RUGOSA, ALBA—Same as above, except that bloom is a pure creamy white. Each, 30 cents.

A collection of one each of the above five varieties for \$1.10.

Hybrid Perpetuals

This desirable class of June Roses are supposed to bloom constantly from June till frost, but they do not always do so here. Much depends on the care and general conditions. We list only choice, hardy varieties.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A strong, vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer, and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; a general favorite. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; not full, but very large and effective; a mass of bloom when at its best. Very fragrant and quite hardy. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

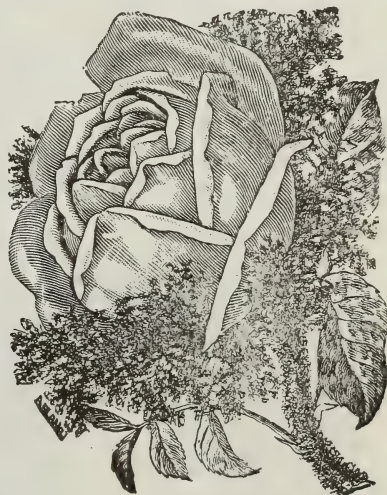
**BABY RAMBLER.****PAUL NEYRON.**

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, color deep rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower with clear glossy foliage; a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Splendid upright grower; with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry red. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

A collection of one each of the above four varieties for \$1.

BABY RAMBLER (Madam Lavavasseur)—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however, but bushes nicely and also submits to pot culture. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Has same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. A great novelty and a valuable acquisition; has recently been sold for \$1.00 each, but we have grown a nice stock of them the past season and are able to offer strong 2 yr. field grown plants at 40 cents each; one yr., 30 cents each.



Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any of the June Roses and admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds; good bloomers and large.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose color; very large and flat in form; robust and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white; blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 25 cents.

PERPETUAL RED—Similar to Perpetual White except in color which is deep red. It is fully as desirable and should be in every collection of moss roses. Each, 25 cents.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. Each, 25 cents.

A collection of one each of the above four varieties for 90 cents.



Creeping Roses

The Japanese Creeping Rose or Wichuriana, is one of the most beautiful and useful plants for cemetery or lawn planting. As hardy as an Oak and grows on any sandy hillside or other exposed places where but few plants succeed. Flourishes if allowed to trail over the ground in its natural position or may be trained to posts or trellises.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white and very double, are produced in clusters of from 10 to 20 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 25 cents.

PINK ROAMER—A Hybrid of the Sweet Briar, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichurian type. The single flowers are over two inches in diameter, a bright, rich pink, with large silvery white center and orange red stamens. Each, 25 cents.

One each of the above varieties in a collection, 45 cents.

Climbers and Ramblers

Nothing can give more satisfaction in roses than the climbers and ramblers, which can be trained on a porch or trellis in such a way as to hide unsightly objects. The climbing rose needs but one planting, while annuals require tenfold the care and training.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each, 25 cents.

GREVILLE (Or Seven Sisters)—Blooms in large clusters with flowers varying from white to crimson; luxuriant dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy. Each, 25 cents.

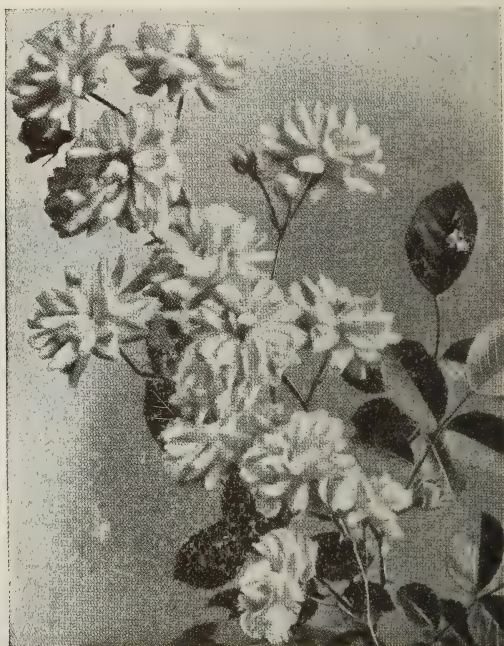
PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters. The best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

RUSSEL'S COTTAGE—A very strong, rank grower; color ranges from pink to deep crimson; blossoms in clusters; very double and full. Each, 30 cents.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson. A color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents.



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE.

DOROTHY PERKINS—In general habit resembles the Crimson Rambler, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double, of unusually large size for a cluster rose. The trusses are made up of from 30 to 40 or more flowers. It is a very strong grower and extremely hardy. A very valuable acquisition. Each, 30 cents.

WHITE RAMBLER—Similar to the other Ramblers, but is a pure, pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Agallia)—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as the Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color, a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that is in anyway hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 30 cents.

A collection of one each of the above climbing roses for \$2.

NOTE—If roses are desired sent by mail prepaid, add 8 cents for one; 12 cents for two and 20 cents for four; if more than four, add 4c each.

Flowering Bulbs

These Perennials are very easily handled and very satisfactory for common busy people, much more so than annuals grown from seed, which must be planted every year. All in our list, except the Gladiolas, Dahlias and Cannas can be left in the ground over winter, and get better and more satisfactory as the years go by.



BLEEDING HEART.

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers, in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each, 30 cents; 2 for 50 cents.

Cannas, the King of Bedders



A bed of well-grown Cannas is a veritable bit of the tropics, with their wide arching leaves and stiff stalks of flaming flowers glowing like torches above their noble foliage. This effectiveness is not confined to only a few weeks' display, but being exuberant in growth, a bed of Cannas soon becomes attractive after planting and each day thereafter adds to its beauty.

The most practical way to care for the roots over winter is to take up the clumps after the first killing frost, leaving some dirt adhere to the roots. Place them in a

dry cellar where frost will not penetrate. Do not allow the roots to become too dry or the tubers will wither, but care should be taken that they are not too moist to allow mildewing.

BLACK BEAUTY—Bronze leaf, very dark; 6 ft. scarlet flowers.

GIANT CRIMSON—Four feet; green foliage; immense deep crimson flowers.

KATE GRAY—Six feet; a grand canna; flowers very large, brilliant deep orange.

LA PATRE—Bronze Leaf, 4 feet. Flowers salmon pink.

RUBUSTA—Bronze Leaf, 8 feet. Best for center of beds; bright red flowers.

SHENANDOAH—Bronze leaf, fine for outer rows of Canna beds. 5 feet; flowers rosy pink.

AUSTRIA—Six feet, fine green leaf. Flowers canary yellow. Prices—Each, 15c; 10, \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00.

Canna Beds

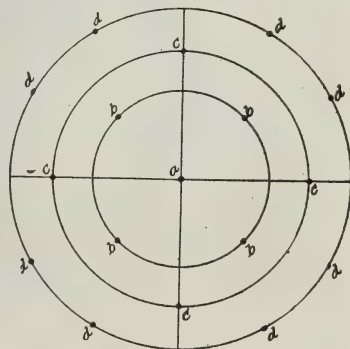
We know of nothing more beautiful on a lawn or large garden than a Canna bed, if properly made up with Cannas suitable for this purpose. Very much of the beauty depends upon the arrangement of it, getting tall growing

Cannas in the center and planting the dwarfier varieties as you approach the outer circle. Then, too, much depends upon the varieties and getting the green foliage interspersed with the bronze. We have taken great pains in this matter and have arranged two superb beds that will give great satisfaction and be a thing of beauty all the summer long. Even the most inexperienced should be able to plant from the plans in this catalog. Make the beds 6 to 8 inches higher in the center and slope down to edge. Give Cannas lots of water.

Plan Canna Bed No. 1.
(Diameter of Circle, 6 ft.)

No.	Name.	Color Foliage.	Color Flower.	Size.
1 a	Robusta	Bronze	Bright Red	8 ft.
4 b's	Austria	Green	Canary Yellow	6 ft.
4 c's	Black Beauty	Bronze	Bright Red	5 ft.
8 d's	La Patre	Green	Salmon Pink	4 ft.

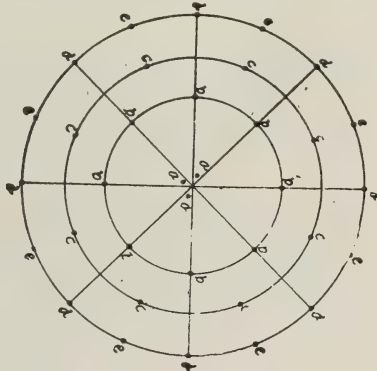
These 17 Canna will make you a fine bed; will cost only \$1.50



Plan Canna Bed No. 2.
(Diameter of Circle, 6 ft.)

No.	Name.	Color Foliage.	Color Flower.	Size.
3 a's	Robusta	Bronze	Bright Red	8 ft.
8 b's	Kate Gray	Green	Orange	6 ft.
8 c's	Shenandoah	Bronze	Rosy Pink	5 ft.
8 d's	Giant Crimson	Green	Salmon Pink	4 ft.
8 e's	La Patre	Green	Crimson	4 ft.

These 35 Canna will make one of the most beautiful beds you ever saw. Cost you only \$3.00.



Dahlias

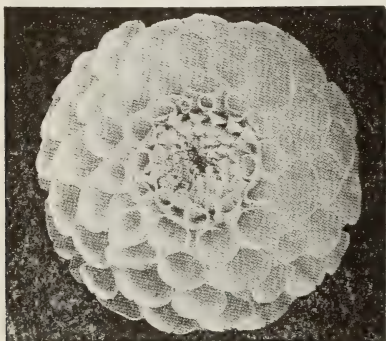
A very attractive flower, which blooms late in the summer. There are a very great variety of sorts, of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar, away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out the bulbs single in the spring in rich, mellow soil. They are very desirable and easily grown; increase rapidly. We have, we believe, the largest and best stock of Dahlias in the Northwest to offer this season, including some of the choicest varieties known, and can certainly please you in this class.

APPLE BLOSSOM—A large flowered double, showy variety, shades of Apple blossoms; pink, very fine. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25c.

KRIEMHILDE—A magnificent variety of semi-cactus type, bearing perfect flowers. Outside petals a delicate pink shading to a deep rose pink. The center petals are a very light pink shading to nearly white, often with a yellow tinge. Stem very long, making it a fine cut-flower variety. A strong grower and hardy. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

PENALOPE—An unusually large double flower, often 5 inches across. Flower a light pink slightly shaded to white at outer end of petals or quills. Plant a strong, stocky grower, stem very long and strong. The largest bloom of any Dahlia on our list. Very desirable as a cut-flower variety and early bloomer but not numerous. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

DAKOTA RED—A vermillion red bloom of large size; petals flattish, has a yellow button center. Very attractive; stem of good length. Season medium to late. A strong growing plant and a good cut-flower of the decorative type. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.



LITTLE BESSIE DAHLIA.

LITTLE BESSIE—Of rather small size both in bush and bloom. The bloom is white, very close and compact and extremely handsome. A very profuse bloomer, quite early. Stem of good length and very desirable for cut-flowers, especially in floral designs. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 30 cents.

LITTLE JOSIE—In size and habit of growth it is almost identical with the Little Bessie but the color instead of being white is bright purplish, sometimes showing the yellow stamens in the center. Each, 20c; 2 for 30c.

STRAHLEN KRONE—A very strong, stocky plant, and early and free bloomer. Flower very large and full; color a purplish pink with button center. A fine garden variety. Stem medium in length, very thick and strong. A very desirable sort—be sure to include this variety in your list. One of the most desirable for amateur growers. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

QUEEN OF YELLOW—A very large, double bloom of a canary yellow with pinkish tinge on outside petals and an occasional bright red streak among them. A very strong grower, being often 4 to 5 feet high. Extra fine stem, often 10 to 15 inches in length, very fine for cut flowers; extremely large and hardy. Flowers sometimes so full that the petals touch on the back of the flower, forming a complete ball. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

ZULU—Strong growing bush; bloom medium size. A striking color, being a dark velvety wine color, sometimes almost

black. Grows on a short stem in the forks of the branches. Not very desirable as a cut-flower but an excellent garden sort. Each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

VARIEGATED—Of the decorative type, petals flattish with button center. Color, streaked with white, pink and red. The different blooms varying from a lightish color to nearly red on the same plant. Good grower, stems medium length; good bloomer. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

RED CACTUS—A large growing plant, bloom deep red. Large, semi-double with very prominent yellow stamens. Petals flattish and stem of medium length. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 30 cents.

COMMON PINK—A semi-double bright pink, with prominent yellow stamens, long stems, flat petals, late bloomer. Fair grower. Each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

RED HUSSAR—Of medium size, compact bloom of a brick red color. Very double with button center; stem rather short, but very desirable as a garden variety. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

FIRE RAIN—A very bright, showy red with slight purplish tinge. A strong, vigorous grower and very early. Long stem, making it very desirable as a cut flower. It is one of the most showy colored Dahlias in our list, showing off at a great distance. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

SINGLE VARIEGATED—A tall growing bush, rather slim, long stems. Color dark red with light streaks. Medium size. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

PINK CACTUS—A bright pink of the Cactus type. Flat petals, rather long stem. A good grower, prominent yellow stamens. Good for either cut-flowers or garden culture. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

SEMI-DOUBLE PINK—A purplish pink of the Cactus type; short stem, late bloomer; more of a garden sort than for cut flowers. Each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

SINGLE BRIGHT RED—A rather tall slim grower; a bright brick red, large flat petals with prominent yellow stamens, stem medium length. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

DOUBLE DARK RED—Rather small compact growing bush, color a bright deep red, petals round or quilled and near the center petals are small and purple; the yellow stamens show prominently. Stem of good length, decorative type. A good, perfect flower, very attractive. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

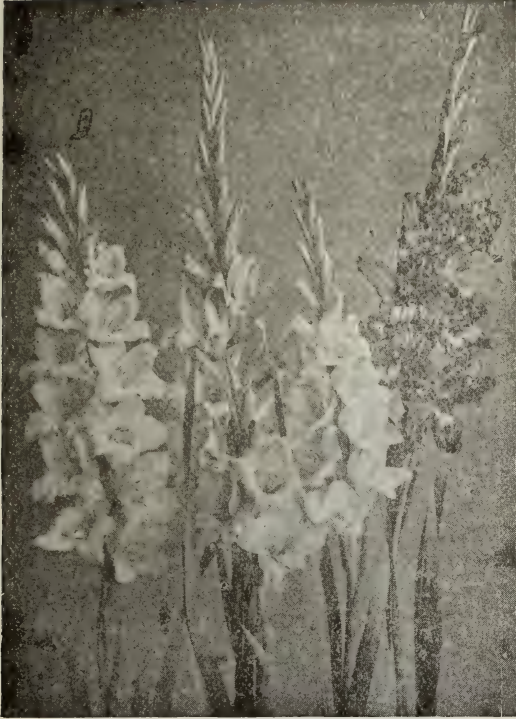
The total price of one each of the above 19 varieties is \$3.05 but we will give you this very choice collection which will make a most magnificent showing in your garden for \$2.50.

Parties wanting these bulbs in large quantities will please write us for special prices.

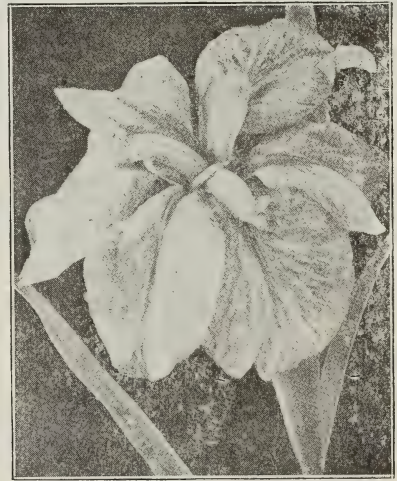
We have a choice lot of mixed bulbs consisting of most of the above listed sorts and many others, including some of the very choicest known varieties. By getting a quantity of these you have a chance to get a very fine collection at a low price. 10 for 50 cents; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS—The Gladiola are the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs and deserve a place in every garden, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in a most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart and about two inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. **THE BULBS MUST BE TAKEN UP IN THE FALL BEFORE THE GROUND IS FROZEN AND KEPT IN A DRY, COOL CELLAR.** All large strong bulbs. We have three varieties—deep red, light color, almost

**GLADIOLUS.****IRIS.**

BRONZE—A German Iris of the large flowered type, light bronze color; good grower. Each, 15 cents; per 10, 75 cents; per 100, \$5.00.

**GERMAN YELLOW IRIS.**

YELLOW—A large beautiful flower of the German type. Each, 10 cents; per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$4.00.

LAVENDAR—This is one of the large flowered German type and of a beautiful lavender color. Each, 15 cents; per 10, 75 cents.

MADAME CHEREAU—White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. Queenly and radiantly beautiful. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00.

SIBERIAN BLUE—A choice blue Siberian variety. Clear blue flowers of exquisite beauty; long narrow leaves. Each, 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50.

SIBERIAN WHITE—Same as the Siberian Blue except that the bloom is a beautiful white. Each, 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50.

MIXED—Mostly bronze and yellow, large flowered German type at 10 cents each; 10 for 50 cents; 100 for \$3.50.

LICHNES CHALCIDONICA—A hardy perennial, bearing fine clusters of deep red flowers on a stalk from 18 to 24 inches high. Bloom late in the summer. Very showy, valuable and easily grown. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 40 cents; per 10, 75 cents.

white, and assorted colors. When ordering state what varieties are wanted. Each, 5 cents; 5 for 15 cents; 10 for 25 cents; 50 for \$1.00 and 100 for \$1.75.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright, golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut-flowers. When once established will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost everywhere. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

**GOLDEN GLOW.**

IRIS—These are a very desirable class of hardy, attractive border plants of the easiest culture. We have a variety of colors. The most important are as follows:

BLACK HILLS BLUE—A native of the Black Hills. Plant and flower of medium size and bright blue. Each, 10 cents; 10 for 60 cents.

COMMON BLUE—This is a small growing German Iris; very short foliage and small flowers. Very desirable for a small border plant. Each, 10 cents; per 10, 50 cents; per 100, \$3.50.

Lilies

You should not miss this useful class which are so easily grown. One small bulb will soon increase to a large clump if left unmolested year after year.

LEMON—Pure lemon color, earliest in bloom; very fragrant and absolutely hardy. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.



TIGER LILY.

TIGER—These desirable lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually; entirely hardy and very easily grown. We have both the double and single flowering sorts. The single is a larger flower and we think more desirable than the double though some prefer the double. When ordering, state which is desired. Bulbs, each, 10 cents; 2 for 15 cents; 4 for 25 cents.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Well-known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. It loves a cool, shady, damp place. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 30 cents; 10 for 50 cents.

Peonies

PEONIES, HERBACEOUS—Where is the soul so hardened that has not admired the gorgeous Peony. Why have these most beautiful and fragrant of flowers been so long neglected? It certainly must be due to the fact that people are not acquainted with them. You need only to see them to fall

in love with them. A noble flower, always beautiful, never failing to bloom. No disease affects them—they are hardy in the frozen north and will stand the heat of the burning southland. Will grow and do well where piplant will, or even harder. Just give them a deep, rich soil, plenty of barnyard manure, or better, manure from the hen-house and they will thank you, and in their beautiful, sweet gratitude will repay you one hundred fold. The Peony once planted will last many years.

COMMON PINK—A good sized pink flower; strong grower and very desirable. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

COMMON RED—A large-sized bright red double flower; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

COMMON WHITE—This is an early unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price, we have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly pure white after being open for a few days. We offer this at the low price of 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

ANDRE LAURIES—A late bloomer; a fine deep red; quite fragrant and very desirable. You should have one or more of these in your collection. Each, 30 cents; 2 for 50 cents.

DARK CRIMSON—The bloom is of medium size; semi-double; a dark crimson color with yellow stamens showing prominently in the center; slightly scented. Season, early. Price, each, 40 cents; 2 for 75 cents.

DELACLI—A very dark deep red, with very prominent yellow stamens. Large size. It is decidedly the most attractive one we have on the list. Price, each, 40 cents; 2 for 70 cents.



FESTIVA MAXIMA.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Enormous; a very full, shell-formed bloom, often 7 to 8 inches in diameter on strong 3 1-2 ft. stems. Color, showy white shading to creamy white at base of petals with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence. Each, 60 cents; 2 for \$1.10.

FRAGRANS—Medium to large sized bloom. Very double and conical in shape. Strongly rose-scented; very desirable. Price, strong roots, 40 cents each; 2 for 75 cents.

HUMEI—Blossoms very large, often fully 6 inches in diameter; color is a bright pink with white tips, and some-

what streaked and variegated throughout. A perfect gem; very thick and double; slightly fragrant. Price, each, 40 cents; 2 for 75 cents.

POTSI—A medium to large white, with a slight pink tinge in the center. A very strong grower and desirable; medium early. Price, each, 35 cents; 2 for 60 cents.

One of each of the above varieties for \$3.00.

Phloxes

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They yield a profusion of bright showy bloom. The Phlox is a native of North America and is a very desirable family; very easily grown. We offer here a few of the most desirable of the many varieties. It will pay you to get one of each sort, and you will soon have a good stock as they increase rapidly.

SNOWFLAKE—A tall fine grower; flower pure white, very showy and attractive. One of the best whites known. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

LE POLE NORD—This is a very tall late variety with white floret and red eye. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

BRIGHT PINK—A robust, strong growing variety, with showy flowers; desirable. Each, 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents.

ASSORTED COLORS—Unnamed, each, 15 cents; 2 for 25c.



SNOWFLAKE PHLOX.

YUCCA (Filamentosa)—This is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated and edged with slender threads, which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal panicles which attain a height of 5 to 6 ft.

We have counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds. They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about 1 1-2 inches in diameter of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two or three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far north as the native variety listed below. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

YUCCA (Glauca)—**INDIAN SOAP PLANT**—A native along the Missouri River bluffs. The description given above for the Filamentosa will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry exposed localities. Its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade of green and the blossom has more of a greenish tint. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

Bedding Plants

READY MAY 15 TO JUNE 1.

For many years we have had orders and inquiries for Bedding plants such as Geraniums, Asters, Pansies, Verbenas, etc. We have never grown them, but this season we will be prepared to furnish our friends and customers with the following:

ASTERS. (Annual).

Everybody is in love with the Aster. Almost rivaling the Chrysanthemum in size and gorgeousness. The Asters we are offering are very fine. Plants from choicest seeds from Europe. The flowers on these transplanted plants will be double in size from seed sown in open beds in June. We have the following separate colors: Crimson, White, Blue, Pink. Per 5, 35 cents; per 10, 60 cents; per 50, \$2.75; per 100, \$5.00.

GERANIUMS.

This well-known plant needs no description. We have the following: Deep Scarlet, Pink, Pure White, in either single or double. 2 in. pots best for bedding. Per 5, 75 cents; per 10, \$1.25; per 50, \$4.00.

LOBELIA.

One of the grandest border or edging plants known. Intensely blue flower. Begins flowering in a few days after planting and continues till frost. Fine to edge Geraniums and other beds. 5 for 60 cents; 10 for 90 cents; 50 for \$2.50.

PANSIES.

These plants will be from choicest seed obtainable. All colors mixed. Large, beautiful flowers, 2 in. pots. 10 for 50c; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.

Unsurpassed for bedding, grows about two feet; long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. Truly gorgeous in appearance. Two inch pots, 10, 60c; 50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50.

VERBENAS.

Mammoth Flowered varieties. All colors, 2 in. pots. 5 for 35c; 10 for 60 cents; 50 for \$2.50.

Garden Plants

We are prepared to supply patrons with good thrifty, stocky plants of the leading valuable sorts by mail or express and can pack so that they will reach you in good condition. If desired by mail postpaid, add 5c for 10 plants, 16 cents for 50 and 25 cents for 100 plants, to quoted prices. Plants will be ready to send out from May 1st to May 15th.

	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Cabbage plants.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$3.50
Cauliflower plants.....	.20	.75	1.25	.....
Celery plants .....	.15	.35	.60	3.50
Egg plant plants .....	.25	1.10	2.00	.....
Parsley plants .....	.30	1.25	2.25	.....
Pepper plants .....	.20	.80	1.50	.....
Sweet potato plants .....	.15	.40	.75	6.00
Tomato plants .....	.15	.40	.75	5.00

In ordering, state whether early, medium or late sorts are wanted. We have the leading valuable varieties.

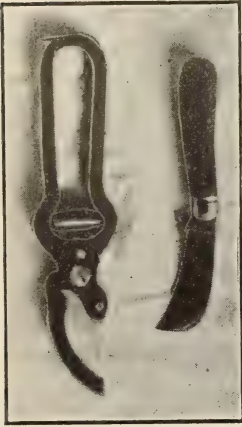


We have used Lang's Hand Weeder ever since 1885 and we believe it to be the best little weeder yet produced and would not be without it.

Each, 25 cents; 2 for 45 cents; postage 2 cents extra.

Pruners

Pruning Knife and Shears



CALIFORNIA PRUNING SHEAR

—This is one of the best shears made. Total length, 9 inches. Indestructible steel spring, will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pairs of the ordinary cheap ones. Price by mail, prepaid, 90 cents each; not prepaid, 75 cents.

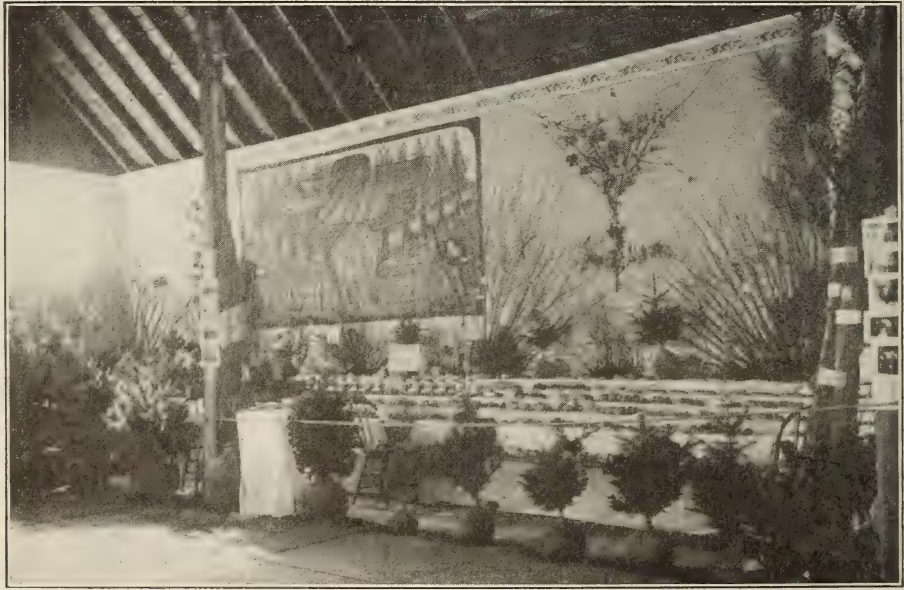
PRUNING KNIFE—A good strong, durable knife. Strong, hooked blade, made to close like an ordinary pocket knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. Price by mail, prepaid, 75 cents; not prepaid, 65 cents.

Tree Protectors

Price—2 cents each; \$1.00 per 100; 500, \$4.00; 1000, \$7.50.

Same are made of veneer and are the best and easiest applied of anything ever used. Two men can wrap 1,000 trees a day. They are 18 to 24 inches long, 9 to 12 inches wide and one-twelfth inch thick, and are fastened with small wire around the center and will last from three to five years.

Will protect your trees from rabbits, mice and borers; will also protect the stems from sun-scald, and can be left on during the summer and will not injure the tree. They are furnished green, tied in bundles of 100 each, and are ready for use.



Photographic view of our Nursery exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair in 1909. We received first premium on collection of Evergreens (20 varieties); first premium on collection of Ornamental trees and shrubs and a large number of premiums on fruits of different kinds. At the South Dakota State Fair in 1910 we received Sweepstakes on General Nursery Exhibit, first on collection fruit trees and small fruits, first on collection shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc; first on collection of Evergreens. Sorry we have not space here to show cuts of diplomas.

Why Your Vines, Trees, Vegetables and Flowers Should be Sprayed

Practical fruit growers and different State Experiment Stations have demonstrated that wherever proper spraying methods are applied—there you will always find the plants bearing healthy, perfect fruit. Not only is the quantity of the crop increased wonderfully, but the individual fruit is healthier, larger and more palatable. It is the little, almost invisible, biting, chewing and sucking insects combined with fungous troubles, that prevent the tree from thriving. Each year the conditions grow rapidly worse and there is no use in “waiting for a good year.” There won’t be any—because there can’t until the root of the trouble is destroyed.

This same principle applies to flower and vegetable gardens as well. **Spraying** is the only **sure** way to reclaim the crops and to get the best results. All new stock, fresh from the nursery should be sprayed **regularly** to prevent infection by any local insect or fungous disease while the plant is yet weak from transferring and re-planting. This is a certain way to secure healthy, bearing plants.

Should you wish to study this matter and find out what is the trouble with your plants and how to most easily and successfully overcome the trouble we will take pleasure in sending you, without charge, a copy of our 64 page, illustrated book, entitled “Spraying for Profit,” provide you send us the names of three people who might be interested in our nursery stock.

Purchase a good, reliable spray pump—of sufficient size to do the work—and you will find the results to be amazing if you have never sprayed before. Not only will you gain **individual benefit** by keeping **your own** plants free from disease, but you will be contributing your share towards blotting from your community the various plant diseases and insects to which it is subject.

On the next page are shown a few of the well known Deming Sprayers. We handle and use these pumps and know them to be first class. Complete Spray Pump Catalogue and prices will be sent on request.

For All Spraying Operations.

Deming Sprayers have all brass parts, and range in size from the small, brass, bucket pump to the large 3½ H. P. Gasoline Engine Driven outfit. The Bordeaux Nozzle is a Deming Patent. Should you not find what you want on this page, write for our Complete Spray Pump Catalogue. It’s sure to be **there**. Automatic Paddle Agitators are furnished with every Deming Cart and Barrel Spray Pump.

Pumps will be shipped direct from factory at Salem, Ohio.

The Whiting Nursery Co.

Yankton, So. Dak.

DEMING SPRAYERS

For all Spraying Operations

Deming Sprayers have all brass working parts, and range in size from the small, brass, bucket pump to the large $3\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. Gasoline Engine Driven outfit. The Bordeaux Nozzle is a Deming Patent. Should you not find what you want on this page, write for our Complete Spray Pump Catalogue. It's sure to be there. Automatic Paddle Agitators are furnished with every Deming Cart and Barrel Spray Pump.



FIG. 689
The "Perfect Success" for
Garden and Greenhouse

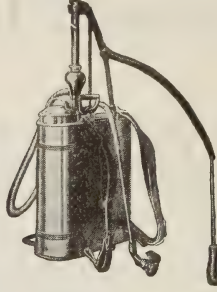


FIG. 675
The "Success" Knapsack for
Garden and Vineyard



FIG. 659
The "Success" for
Garden, etc.



FIG. 645
The "Century" for Orchard
and Field

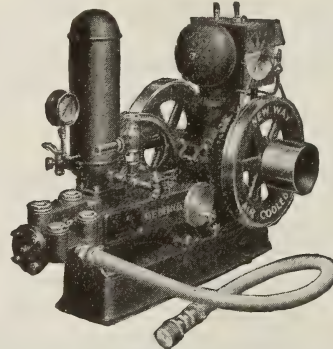


FIG. 656
The "Premier" Power Sprayer
for large operation



FIG. 662
The "Universal Success," (Six Pumps
in one) for Spraying, Whitewash-
ing, Fire Protection, etc., etc.



FIG. 651
The "Gardeners' Choice" for
Garden and Orchard

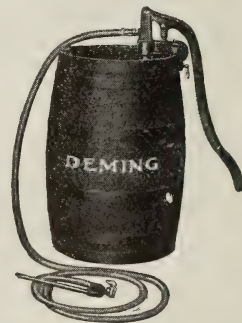
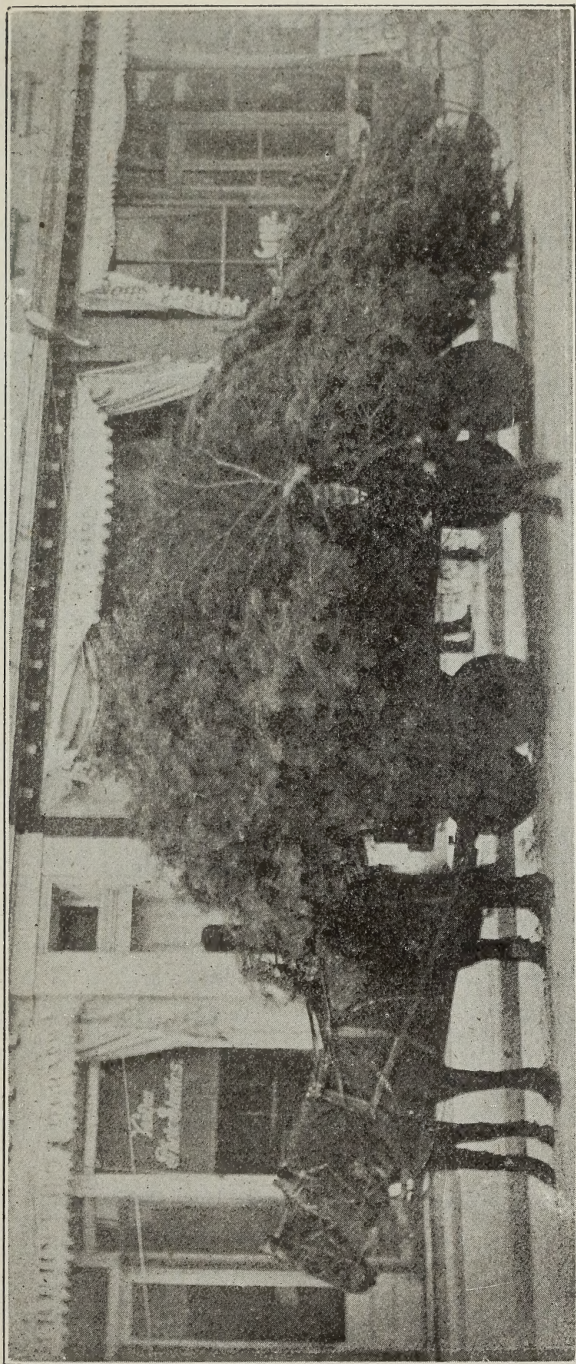


FIG. 632
The "Captain," medium price
Orchard Sprayer

Pumps will be shipped direct from the factory at Salem, Ohio, write for prices.

The Whiting Nursery Co.
Yankton, So. Dak.

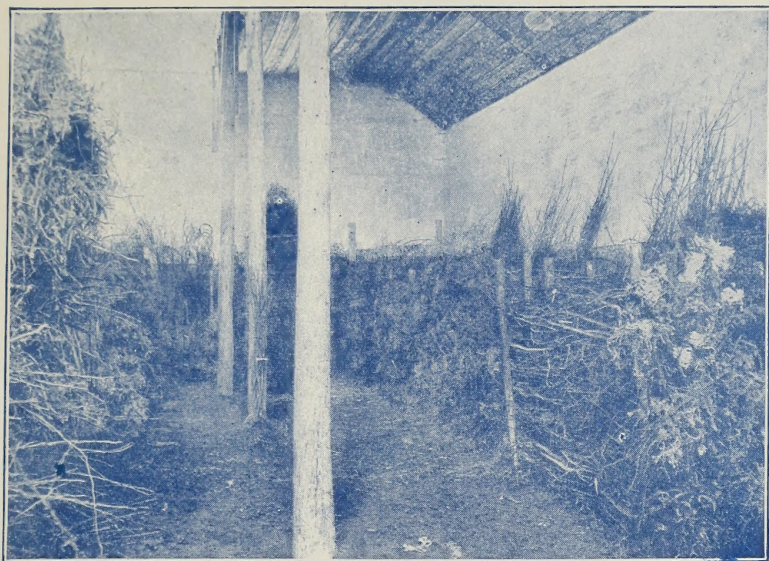


LOAD OF CHRISTMAS TREES

INDEX

General Remarks	6	Ornamental Shrubs	27-29
Shipping Instructions	6	Lilacs	27
Hints	7	Upright Honeysuckle	28
How to Plant	7	Spireas	28
Fruit Department	8-17	Barberries	29
Apples	8-9	Dogwood	29
Crab Apples	10	Eldre	29
Apricots	10	Sumach	29
Pears	11	Syringa-Philadelphus	29
Peaches	11	Miscellaneous Shrubs	30-31
Plums	11-12	Ornamental Climbing Vines	31-32
Cherries	12-13	Roses	32-34
Buffalo Berry	13	How to Grow Roses	32
Grapes	14	Rose Enemies	32
Currants	15	June Roses	32
Gooseberries	15	Hybrid Perpetuals	32
Raspberries	16	Moss Roses	33
Blackberries	16	Creeping Roses	34
Strawberries	16	Climbers and Ramblers	34
Rhubarb	17	Flowering Bulbs	35-39
Asparagus	17	Cannas, the King of Bedders	35
Horseradish	17	Canna Beds	35
Forestry Department	18-26	Dahlias	36
Forest Seedlings	18	Gladiolus	36
Forest and Hedge Seedlings	18	Lilies	38
Cuttings	19	Peonies	38
Tree Seeds	19	Phloxes	39
Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees	19-24	Bedding Plants	39
Weeping Trees	24	Garden Plants	40
Evergreens	24-27	Pruners	40
Junipers	25	Lang's Hand Weeder	40
Pines	25	Tree Protectors	40
Spruces	25		

As far as possible we dig all of our deciduous trees and shrubs in the fall, and store same in our frost-proof cellars over winter with the roots packed in damp moss. These cellars are kept at an even temperature of about 34 degrees Fahrenheit, which keeps trees in a perfect condition. All of the vitality and plant food that was stored up in the wood cells during the summer and fall are retained and they come out in better condition in the spring than would be possible if trees were left outside during the winter and subjected to freezing and thawing and other extreme changes of the weather. Stored trees are absolutely preferable to those that are dug in the spring, and all of the leading nurseries in the country, especially in the North, are using storage cellars for their trees. Trees wintered outside must be classed with cattle that are wintered by the **strawpile**; they come out spring poor.



From a Photograph Showing Corner in one of our Tree Cellars

SPRAYING CALENDAR

	1st Application.	2d Application.	3d Application.	4th Application.
APPLE —For canker worm, codling moth, scab.	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to fourteen days later repeat.
CHERRY —For rot, aphid, curculio and slug. For red leaf or leaf spot on cherry.	Before buds start use copper sulphate solution. For aphid, kerosene emulsion. Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green. Just after petals fall, Bordeaux.	Ten to twelve days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat. Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Ten to twelve days later, copper sulphate solution, weak. Repeat with Bordeaux every two weeks till August.
CURRENT — For worms, etc.	As soon as worms are seen, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble, use helio-bore.	
GOOSEBERRY — For mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In ten to fourteen days, repeat with both.	Ten to fourteen days later, sulphide of potassium.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat, if necessary.
PLUM — Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases and curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, repeat.	Ten to twenty days later, Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY —Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out badly diseased canes; spray with copper sulphate before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux mixture.	Ten to fourteen days later, weak sulphate solution.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture.
STRAWBERRY —Rust.	Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.	

Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging sprayer.

FUNGICIDES.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate1 lb.
Water25 gals.

For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate4 lbs.
Quick Lime4 lbs.
Paris Green for leaf-eating insects4 ozs.
Water, 1 bbl.....40-50 gals.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

INSECTICIDES.

Kerosene coal oil2 gals.
Rain Water1 gal.
Soap½ lb.

To be diluted before use with nine parts of water, for sucking insects.

PARIS GREEN AND WATER.

Paris Green1 lb.
Lime, fresh1 lb.
Water200 gals.

For insects which eat foliage,



1 QUEEN OF YELLOW	-	.15
1 ZULU	- - -	.10
2 STRAHLEN KRONE	-	.25
1 KRIEMHILDE	- -	.20
CATALOG PRICE	-	.70
THIS CHOICE COLLECTION		.50

See Description in Catalog.